Bombay Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12TH 1828.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, FEB. 18.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

(Concluded.)

Mr. HERRIES rose and addressed the house, but in a tone of voice so very indistinct that it was with extreme difficulty that he was understood in the gallery. He rose, he said, with the most unfeigned embarrassment, and with the most unqualified sense of the difficulty of his task, to address the house. He had no intention to enter into so large an explanation as that into which his right hon. friend had entered, for circumstances did not call upon him to do so; but he felt himself bound to obey the call which the house had made upon him, and to offer an explanation on some part of his public conduct which appeared to some individuals to be compromised in certain important transactions which had recently taken place. Under ordinary circumstances he should certainly feel inclined to except to such a call, but as it involved consequences most important to his character, both as a public man and a private individual, he was inclined to depart from the rule which he would lay down for the general guidance of public men, and to offer an explanation, which, after all, was an explanation which affected two private individuals rather than the public at large. He held, that to make lightly such disclosure as he was now imperatively called upon to make, was one of the most pernicious principles to which public men could by any possibility submit, inasmuch as appeals to the public could never be made by public men, without their suffering a diminution of respect in the minds of the country. He thought it necessary to say thus much as a justification for himself in making a statement which bore a relation to certain recent transactions in the Cabinet. Such statements, in addition to their tendency to lower in general estimation those who made them, were productive of this further evil,—they had a tendency to sow among those between whom concord, and harmony, and union should prevail, if the business of the public were to be faithfully and efficaciously discharged, sentiments of discord and disunion, and to perpetuate in their breasts feelings of mistrust and jealousy, which were as injurious to the public as they were painful to individuals who entertained them. There were two points on which he saw that he was expected to offer some explanation; and as he had no wish to withdraw any part of his conduct from their consideration, he would proceed forthwith to lay it before the notice of Parliament. However, before he went further, he must beg leave to express his surprise at that which he had heard for the first time that night, from the speech of his right hon. friend. There were circumstances relating to the transactions which his right hon. friend had detailed to them,—circumstances, too, relating to his own conduct and that of his right hon. friend,—which were made known to him now for the first time that night. To those circumstances he should come in the course of his speech, after he had detailed to the house the transactions to which he had referred, as they were known to himself and to several gentlemen whom he had then the honour of addressing. The accusation, if so he might call it, which was laid at his door, with reference to the transactions and to the dissolution of the late Cabinet, was in its nature twofold. First of all it was stated that owing to the difference of opinion which had sprung up between his right hon. friend and himself, he had been the principal cause of the dissolution of the late Cabinet. Now that might not be a great imputation on any man, for individuals were sometimes compelled to take part in circumstances over which they had no control, and were thus obliged to create divisions, which of their own free will they would have been the foremost to deprecate, and the most anxious to avoid. It did not therefore follow that—supposing it were true that he had been the cause of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, which he begged leave most positively to deny—he was liable to any blame upon that account. In passing, however, he would take the opportunity of saying, that he would hereafter prove that he had not been the cause of its dissolution. But as it had been insinuated that he had so conducted his department of the government as to give impartial men reason to believe that there was a deliberate and premediated disign on his part to produce that effect, he would meet that insinuation with a direct and positive contradiction. He would not blink at the charge which had been brought against him—he would state the insinuation to his discredit in its fullest and broadest extent; for, in all cases where charges were made in the shape of insinuations, the fairest, the simplest, the most honourable, nay the safest way of dealing with them was to state the insinuation in the utmost lenght to which it could be carried in the shape of accusation,—to grapple with it afterwards as a distinct accusation—and then to give it as distinct and overwhelming a refutation. That was his way of dealing with blind hints and dark surmises. He therefore repeated once more, that there was no truth whatever in the allegation that the difference which sprung up between his right hon. colleague and himself was the cause of the dissolution of the late Cabinet. He said, that in all the rumours which had been propagated about disigns, and artifice, and stratagem,—a supposition, by-the-by, which involved the blackest charges against him, for it imputed to him a treacherous communication with some parties out of the Cabinet, of which he was a member,—there was not one word of truth. He denied them most unequivocally; they were false and unfounded in every particular, and had not even the slightest shadow of a foundation. He would simply details to the house his situation with respect to the finance committee, and he would call upon it to draw from his detail such inferences they mitht suppose just and natural. He would confess that he had certainly occupied himself very closely with that project which he conceived to be one of paramount importance in the present state of our financial concerns. He would now state that which perhaps was not known to every person who heard him,—that that same finance committee, from which they all expected so many useful and important results, was a proposition very warmly fostered and supported by the right hon. gentleman, who at the time of his death filled the situation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It had been previously laid before the Government which proceded that of Mr. Canning, but be believed that even in that case he had a right to say that the proposition came from himself. He only mentioned this circumstance to show that he had a deep interest and an anxious feeling in the successful execution of that which he might be permitted to look upon as his own substantial proposition. It did not come from him as an indefferent proposition. He was anxious that it should be rendered in the highest degree productive of all the public benefit of which he was sure it might be made productive of if it were properly carried into execution. His right hon. friend had that night stated to them, that for some time about the middle of November last, he had been in communication with two of his right hon. colleagues on the subject of the appointment of chairman to that committee—first, with the noble lord who was at the head of the Government, and next with a right hon. gentleman whom he then had in his eyes. His right hon. friend had stated his regret that those communications had not been forwarded to him in whose department matters of that kind were generally settled, and had likewise added that the occasion on which those communications were first made known to him (Mr. Herries) was an occasion specifically appointed by him (Mr. Huskisson) for that purpose. He was convinced that his right hon. friend had mentioned correctly that which was the impression on his own mind, but he felt bound to say that the occasion on which he first heard of those communications was one on which a casual circumstance had taken him to the office of his right hon. friend. When he first called there, his right hon. friend was not in. He therefore sent to him to say, that he wished to see him on business at the earlist opportunity. Shortly afterwards, his right hon. friend sent to him to say, that he should be most happy to see him at his (Mr. Huskisson's) office. In consequence of that message, he went to his right hon. friend, but under the impression that he was to see him upon the business for which he originally sought him. In that interview he was told, that it had been suggested, he did not know by whom, that Lord Althorp should be appointed chairman of the finance committee. That appointment was new to him, it was the first time that he had ever deemed it necessary to think of a person for the chairman. He had received numberless applications from different persons upon the subject; some of whom thought that he from his official situation should be placed in the chair. To all such application he had either refused to give an answer; or, if he had given an answer had, replied that he could not and he would not give any information as to who was, or whom was not, to be the chairman of the committee. He now called upon his right hon. friend to do him the justice to state, that when mention was first made to him of the intention to place Lord Althorp in the chair, he had said, that with all the respect which he bore for the high private character of the noble lord, and with all the satisfaction which he should experience in acting with him on any committee, he must object to his being appointed chairman of this committee. Such was the answer which he had given to a communication which he by no means considered at the time to be so distinct as he afterwards discovered that it was intended to be. The right hon. gentleman who then filled the office of Master of the Mint, came into the room after the conversation began; and he, too, adverted to the subject of the finance committee. The conversation which then ensued upon it was not long; but it turned more on the object to which the labours of the committee were to be directed, than to the names of the persons who were to be put upon it or to the individual who was to act as its chairman. The interview was terminated by the intervention of another person, and, as he had before stated, did not continue any considerable time. On leaving the office of his right hon. friend, he went to his own house; and when he got there, reflected on the communication which had just been made to him. Some doubts then suggested themselves to him as to the propriety of the course which was proposed to be pursued. He wrote in consequence to the noble lord who was then at the head of the Government, requesting an immediate interview with him upon the subject of it. The noble lord could not grant him the interview which he requested, on the same day; but appointed a meeting between them for the next morning at ten o'clock. At that hour he waited on his lordship, and with a declaration of his regret,—first that any step had been taken on a subject on which the step taken was not likely to lead to success; secondly, that the steps taken had not been better adapted to promote the benefits which ought to derived from the appointment of the committee; and lastly, not confining himself to the objections which he had to the appointment upon principle, with a strong remonstrance upon the slighting manner in which he had been treated throughout the whole transaction. The house would see that it was impossible for him entirely to lose sight, in this explanation, of every thing which had taken place previously to that communication having been made to him. There was not a single individual whom he had then the honour to address, in whose recollection the circumstances would not be fresh, which had taken place before his accession to the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; not one, in whose recollection they were fresh, who would not perceive that those very circumstances made it, and could not but make it, unavoidable that he should be peculiarly jealous to maintain the rank and dignity attacked to his situation. It could not escape the memory of the house that there were individuals who had made themselves so conspicuous in opposing his appointment to office, as to render any interference on their part against him a thing which he could not, as a man of honour, submit to for a moment. It was however, more from reflection than from the impulse of the moment (for his feelings were not in general of an irritable nature (that he was induced to think seriously of the objection which he had started to the appointment of the noble lord; and after reflection, without consulting with any person—a point, which in this instance was most essentially material,—he repaired to the noble lord at the head of the Government, and represented to him all the objections, public as well as personal (and the public objections were extremely strong), which had occurred to him with regard to the proposition which had been made to him on the previous day. He was bound in candour to state, that his noble friend expressed to him his sincere regret at what had taken place,—that he received the communication then made to him with considerable agitation,—that he admitted that a wrong had been done him (Mr. Herries) which ought to be repaired, and that no time ought to be lost in obviating the objections which he (Mr. Herries) had so frankly and so fairly stated. There were witnesses present—one of them he saw at that moment in the house—who could state distinctly in what manner his objections had been urged upon Lord Goderich, and in what manner they had been received by him. After his interview with Lord Goderich, he (Mr. Herries) lost no time in again seeing his right hon. friend, in order that he might communicate to him in the strongest terms possible, the powerful objections which he felt to the appointment of Lord Althorp as chairman of the committee. That interview, though he sought it at an early hour, did not take place in the course of that day. In consequence of that circumstance, he drew up a letter to the right hon. gentleman before he went to bed. Whilst he was finishing it the next morning, he received information from the right hon. gentleman that he had returned to his office and was anxious to see him. He went to the right hon. gentleman, and whilst he was with him, stated some of the public and general, as well as some of the private and personal, objections to which the choice of Lord Althorp, as chairman of the committee, must be inevitably exposed. On his return from that interview, feeling that it was necessary for him to do something more than merely lodge a protest against that choice, he concluded the letter which he had previously drawn up, enclosed it in another to his right hon. friend, stating that he had sent to him the letter which he had told to him at the last interview that he had composed, as his written protest against conferring the powers of chairman of the finance committee upon Lord Althorp. He received from that right hon. gentleman, to whom he addressed that letter, not on that day but on the next, an answer, which he considered prefectly satisfactory. It was such an answer as he should have expected to receive from his right hon. friend. It contained an expression of his regret that he and his noble friend (Lord Goderich) should have unintentionally done any thing of which he, (Mr. Herries) thought that he had a right to complain. His right hon. friend likewise stated his reasons for acting as he had done, and sent him a letter, which he said that he had written to his right hon. colleague the Master of the Mint, in the nature of a request or injunction, that no further proceedings should be taken for the present as to the finance-committee, and that great caution should be used in making any communication as to the names of its members or its chairman. In that situation the matter rested for some time, when his right hon. friend showed him a letter which he said that he had received from the right hon. Master of the Mint, disclaiming having gone so far as the right hon. gentleman appeared to suppose, and explaining, without any equivocation or drawback, how far he had really gone. He thought that the house would agree with him in thinking, that at this period of the transaction, he had a right to conclude that nothing further should be done in it without some communication from him. He had explained—he had protested—he had objected—nay, he had done more—he had explained the grounds of his objection in writing. He had not said—"I dislike this or that man for such and such private reasons,"—he had not alleged any personal or peculiar pique against the noble chairman,—he had adopted nothing but public grounds as his grounds of opposition. Having made his objection openly and fairly,—having lodged his protest, both verbally and in writing,—having received an assurance that there was no intention on the part of either his noble or his right honourable friend to offer an affront to him, or to interfere unduly with his character, and having received assurances from both his illustrious friends, that proceedings in the transactions, were, if he might use such an expression, stayed, he must acknowledge that he was astounded at hearing that it was finally determined, without any communication with him, that Lord Althorpe should be appointed to the situation in which he had always declared himself unwilling to place that noble personage. After the various assurances which he had received on the subject, he was of opinion that he might wait till some further communication was made to him on the subject, and he likewise thought, that it was more fitting that a communication on such a subject should be made to him than that it should come from him. He must now however inform the house, that within three or four days after he had received the assurances to which he had just alluded, there commenced a series of proceedings which led to the abdication—should he call it? or the disappearance of the head of the Government—(Hear, and laugh)—nay, to the very abeyance of the Government itself,—and then to the subsequent mysterious restoration of it to its previous head on the 19th of December. On the 20th the Government was again perfected: and now he would ask, whether his noble friend would have thought it either just, or fair, or prudent, or decorous in him whilst the Government was in its agony, or he might rather say in its dissolution (a laugh)—nay, he would ask, would not his noble friend have thought it most unkind and unfeeling, and he would even add absurd, for him to have mooted at such a time such a question as who was to be chairman of the finance committee: Could any blame attach to him for having suspended his proceedings on such a question from the 2d of December to the 22d, and not, as his right hon. friend had stated, the 26th, considering all that passed in the interval: Had he not accounted for any apparent delay on his part by what he had stated namely, that there was not in that interval any day, except the

3d or the 4th or the 5th, in which it was possible for him, without being guilty of an ill-timed obtrusion to have renewed his communication respecting the finance committee? To whom in that interval could he have addressed any communication?—How could he have worded it?—How could he have begun it? He would now proceed to read to the house the letter which he wrote to the noble lord at the head of His Majesty's Government, in order to guard himself against any mistake as to the course upon which he had acted. It was his anxious wish and should be his sincere endeavour to say no more than was necessary to his own justification in what he should offer to the house, but he must say that there was throughout the whole proceeding a want of that clear and satisfactory understanding which alone was calculated to prevent such consequences as had subsequently ensued. There might be some who knew what proceedings were going forwards, and of what nature they were, but for his part he was ignorant of them. Under the circumstances, however, he thought it would be right to address a letter to the noble lord at the head of the Government, which accordingly he did in the following terms:—

"21st Dec. 1827.

"My dear Goderich,—It is now full time that some further steps should be taken with respect to the committee of finance.

"It would I believe, naturally be my duty to bring that subject under the consideration of the Cabinet; but after what has passed (and I advert to it with much pain), I feel that it is not at present in my hands. I must therefore, learn from you as head of the Government, what is the course intended to be pursued for the formation of this committee, and the regulation of its proceedings.

"What has hitherto been done in this matter has taken place without consultation or communication with me, although it would seem to belong principally to my department of the public business. A negotiation has been carried on, and completely by Mr. Tierney with your sanction and that of Mr. Huskisson, for the nomination of the chairman of the committee. The Government is, I presume fully committed to the individual fixed upon for the purpose, and to the noble house of which he is a member; and this proceeding, as I am given to understand, has been adopted with a view, in a great measure, to a political object, and as being calculated to strengthen the hands of the Administration. I doubt much whether that view be correct, and whether the calculation be a just one. But I have an objection to the arrangement upon a much higher ground. I conceive, that in order to derive in the utmost possible degree from this important measure all the public benefit which it is capable of affording, and at the same time to avoid the inconveniences to which it is liable, all political views—views of the narrower kind—all those which are connected with particular parties and influences only should be utterly discarded in the formation of the committee. It appears to me, that these objects would be best secured if the committee were composed of the most eminent individuals of the several parties in the House of Commons, and the chair filled by some person of high character and respectability, either entirely unconnected, or connected as little as possible, with any of the political parties into which the house is divided.

"Whether this be a proper view of the subject, and whether, if it be so, you could yet proceed upon such a principle, you are best able to judge I do not feel that I could act in it upon any other. In order, therefore, to relieve you from any difficulty, as connected with my situation, respecting the course which you may deem it expedient to pursue, I beg to assure you, that if by putting my office into other hands you can more satisfactorily execute this difficult measure, you, may command my most ready and cheerful resignation of it. I place it and I beg it to be understood as being done in the most friendly manner entirely at your disposal."

Now he would ask was there any thing in this letter calculated to defeat the object of the committee, embarrass the proceedings of the Government, or to push matters to that extreme which defied all possibility of arrangement? It was competent to the noble lord to deny anything which he (Mr. Herries) had assumed as fact, if the noble lord had reason to believe that he was mistaken. It was competent to the noble lord to object to any principle which he had laid down as just, if the noble lord was prepared to contend that such principle was erroneous. Nothing could be more obvious than this—if the principle was not sound he might, he ought to have been told so; and the other principle, whatever it might be, to which a preference was given in the cabinet, distinctly asserted. But no such denial was given, no such assertion was made but on the contrary, a declaration on the part of the noble lord that he Mr. Herries) was mistaken in a great degree as to the part which he supposed his lordship to have taken in the transaction. The answer of his noble friend was as follows:—

"My dear Herries,—I received your letter of the 21st, and I agree with you that the time is at hand when it will become neccessary to consider the direction of the finance committee in all its bearings with a view to the public good, and the satisfaction of all parties. When Mr. Huskisson returns, to town, this matter must be brought to a final issue. I owe it however, to myself to say, that you have greatly misconceived the degree in which I was a party to the nomination of Lord Althorp to fill the chair of the committee, I thought I had sufficiently explained to you verbally, that I conceived the communication to be nothing more than casual, and I regret that it was made. When Mr. Tierney suggested to me the appointment of Lord Althorp, I said it was a proposition that ought to be well considered: but from my regard for the individual, and my old friendship toward him I was disposed towards it. The matter ended here. When Mr. Tierney afterwards mentioned the circumstance again, I said, that if the members of the House of Commons inclined to his nomination, I should not object, but that could not be acted on without a consultation with the Government. When I subsequently understood from Mr. Huskisson that a sort of communication had been made to Lord Althorp on the subject, my first inquiry was, as to whether you had been spoken to on the subject, and to my great surprise, I was given to understand you never had. I then thought it right to state that you were a party to whom direct reference should be made. With respect to the latter part of your letter, in which you place your office in my hands, I cannot conceive that you have made out a case to justify you in so proceeding; but I hope that you will take no steps until an opportunity has been given for bringing the whole matter under full consideration."

He read this letter to show that there was no contradiction in his conduct, that he was ready to go out at the first moment his retirement should seem advisable, and had in fact tendered his resignation conditionally into the hands of the minister. (Hear, hear.) The next communication was dated the 29th of December. It was proceeded by a personal interview with his noble friend, in which the subject was mentioned. Lord Goderich having met him, requested to know whether he had made up his mind to resign in the event o Lord Althorp being appointed chairman of the committee. His answer to that question was, though he had not actually tendered his resignation, he was prepared to resign upon the principle explained in his letter, to which he referred. It was for his lordship to determine, under the circumstance, whether he would make use of him as a servant of the Crown or not. But all this while, and during all the letters and conversations which had passed on the subject, the slightest attempt was never made to approximate; there was no offer, no approach to discussion, or explanation, or any other step that could be construed into a desire to promote an arrangement. (Hear, hear.) He was only asked simply whether he would resign, the natural answer to which, was a reference to his letter, in which the grounds were stated upon which he was prepared to do so. Had he been told at the time, that Mr. Huskisson was determined to resign in case lord Althorp was not appointed, he (Mr. Herries) would certainly have resigned. But he was left in utter ignorance of that, nor was it until the letter of the 5th of January that he heard his right hon. friend had made such a determination. In a subsequent conversation with Lord Goderich, he (Mr. Herries) had said—if the chairman is not already appointed, if the matter is not finally closed, let us consider it as open to discussion, and enter into the discussion with the temper that suits such an inquiry. In answer to this he was informed, that though the matter was not finally settled, the understanding was so far conclusive as to leave the subject no longer open to discussion. Let any man consider the situation in which he was placed at the moment. (Hear, hear.) Let any man of honour consider how he would act himself under he did not hesitate to say, that he never would consent to hold any office upon such conditions. (Hear, hear. In order to show that he was actuated by no paltry or ungenerous feeling of animosity towards his right hon. friend, but had acted solely upon principle, a principle of honour as concerned himself, and of integrity and candour as regarded the public service, he would now read the last letter which he had received from Lord Goderich. He had seen the noble lord in the intermediate time, when a conversation nearly similar to that which he had already described took place. In answer to the same question—do you still persist to resign? he had again referred to his first letter; adding, that if there was any disposition to discuss the question upon its own merits, he was ready to meet it; but that if the question was merely put whether he was determined to resign, he would merely adhere to his former answer by referring to the letter as before. His noble friend still persisted in the declined discussion, but requested that he would write him a letter, which accordingly he did on the 7th of January.

"My dear Goderich,

"I have, as you requested in your last letter, (and as I promised in my answer that I would), carefully reconsidered the subject of my letter of the 21st of December. I regret to be compelled to state, that the reconsideration so bestowed upon it has not conducted to any alteration of the judgment which I had previously formed and communicated to you. The question at issue, and upon which your judgment, not mine, is to be formed, is obviously not the mere nomination of Lord Althorp. That nomination cannot be treated as an insulted point, disconnected from the circumstances under which it was determined upon, and the manner in which it was settled; nor (which is of much more importance) can it be fairly considered without reference to the principles by which I have stated that I think every step in the formation of the committee of finance ought to be guided. In your last communication to me, you gave me to understand that I had been mistaken in supposing that a conclusive engagement with Lord Althorp had been made. It appears from your view of the matter, that little more had been done than to ascertain that Lord Althorp would undertake the office. If such be the case, I cannot but observe that it renders the positive determination to adhere peremptorily to that choice, and even to refuse all discussion of the reasons upon which I think a different course ought to be pursued, not only more unintelligible to me, but more difficult for me to acquiesce in. I should have thought that it might, upon such grounds, have still been an open question. Let me take this opportunity of renewing the assurance which I have already given you, that your determination, as the result of your judgment in this matter, to advise the King to confide to other hands the seals which I now hold, will not have the slightest tendency to diminish the friendship which I feel both for you and for Huskisson; nor to abate the sincere wishes which I entertain for the future success of your administration. I feel that where parties of such unequal weights are placed, by an unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, in two opposite scales, there ought not to be a moment's hesitation (with reference to the interests of the Government) in so disposing of me as to retain the invaluable services of our common friend."

He would again appeal to the house to say was there any thing in this letter for which blame could be fairly attached to his conduct? (Hear, hear. And here he felt called upon to disclaim anything in the shape of personal objection to the noble lord whose appointment was intended. Indeed, personal objection was altogether out of the question with regard to a nobleman of such high character and attainments. (Hear, hear.) In every stage of the business—in every conversation which had taken place—and in every allusion which was made to that noble lord, he Mr. Herries) had always been most anxious to avow his respect for the individual; at the same time that, upon public grounds, he was prepared to maintain his objection to the appointment. Nay, so anxious was he, up to the present moment, to be perfectly understood upon that point, that he would take leave to read a letter in which he had laid down the principle of his opposition, accompanied with that fair tribute of esteem for the character of the noble lord to which it was so justly entitled. Here the hon. member proceed to read a letter expressive of his high esteem for the personal character of the noble lord, and re-asserting the principle stated in his first letter as that upon which he was disposed to resist the appointment. To that letter he had never received any reply; and for the grounds already stated, and others which he should state before he concluded, independently of the manner in which he felt that he had been treated in the whole transaction, he thought himself called upon to do as he had done. The house would recollect that, in his first letter to Lord Goderich, he had stated the necessity of choosing the committee in a manner the most likely to ensure it an impartial character. He then thought, and he still thought as at this moment, that the chairman should be choosen upon views altogether distinct from party It was of great importance that the individual who was to hold the balance upon the nicest points between conflicting opinions should not be chosen from amongst the leaders of any party. It was especially of importance that he should not be chosen from those who had already pledged themselves in the strongest manner upon questions of great moment which must necessarily be involved in the considerations of the committee. At all events it could not be denied that individuals liable to such objections were less eligible than if they had not been so predetermined. Such was the case of the noble lord. There was one point to which the public look with great anxiety, and upon which some difference of opinion existed amongst public men—he alluded to the maintenance of a sinking fund. Many persons attached the utmost importance to the maintenance of a sinking fund, while others considered it as no better than an idle scheme. It was not necessary for him to declare to which of these opinions he was himself attached, but he believed he might say of the house generally, that they were favourable to the principle of a real surplus as a sinking fund. That was a subject which must necessarily come under the consideration of the committee, and it must be inconvenient to have an individual sitting in their chair who was irrevocably pledged on either side. That the noble lord had declared himself decidedly hostile to the principle of a sinking fund was a fact too well known to be dwelt upon. He had declared it over and over again, and was, if the principle which he (Mr. Herries) had laid down possessed any force rendered certainly less eligible by those strong declaration. This was one of the reasons why he felt himself justified in opposing the appointment of the noble lord, and there were others which, though of some importance, he would not advert to at present. Generally, however, he would say that the noble lord was too prominent a member of one of the extreme parties of the state, if he might use the expression, to become the most eligible chairman under all the circumstances. He had, he hoped, satisfactorily explained to the house the course he felt it his duty to pursue on the occasion so often alluded to. He had, he hoped, satisfied their minds so as to remove every doubt they might have harboured that no unnecessary delay had taken place upon his part in making the communication between the two periods and that all the suspicions whispered abroad as to motives would no longer be found to exist. He hoped that no idea would be any longer entertained of attributing to him any thing like the appearance of a design to embarrass the Government at a particular crisis. He had accounted for the delay, he had stated how his application had been received, and how willing he was to have discussed the subject, he had stated what was also most material, his ignorance of the intended resignation of his right hon. friend. After all, he was obliged to come to the conclusion, that owing circumstances which must to have led to the dissolution of the Government, and to which his noble friend in another place had never once alluded, occasion was taken of his letter to do that upon such a pretext which sooner or later they must have done without it. (Hear, hear.) That he firmly believed to be the fact. He repeated, that this communication was taken to the foot of the throne, with studied determination, for the purpose of breaking up the Government. (Hear.) This he spoke with a perfect conviction of the truth of his statement. He had a great respect for the noble lord lately at the head of the Government; but he must say, that if, in an unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, that noble lord's opinions ran counter to his, it was but fair that he (Mr. Herries) should disclose his sentiments. (Hear.) He felt that no minister, that no man, could take such a trifling, such a paltry difference to the foot of the throne, could trouble the throne with matter of so little importance, if it were not connected with other views. (Hear.) He had said thus much in his defence, and he thought that more was unnecessary. In his opinion, no man trusted with the secrets of Government had a right, even in a case where his honour was concerned, to disclose more than was absolutely called for. He hoped that he had not said more than was necessary, but he hoped also that he had said enough for his vindication. He had deemed it right to enter into this public explanation first, because the interpretation which had been put on his condouct demanded it; and next, to give individuals an opportunity of proving, if such were the fact, that the course he took in this transaction was such as to evince a deep design to effect the dissolution of the Government. He denied that any such motive or feeling could fairly be attributed to him; and he believed the whole country was of opinion, that after what had occurred, he could not with propriety have remained in office, unless his views and feelings were in some degree consulted. Here was an individual placed in office, and within 3 months of the time when he received office, he found it necessary to offer (and he had done so in the most friendly terms) to resign. Now, it was impossible to suppose that the offer of the individual was of sufficient importance to cause the breaking up of the Government (hear); and where insufficient causes were adduced for an event of this nature, it was but natural to suppose that some hidden cause existed. (Hear.) He conceived that he had now given a complete refutation of every thing that had been insinuated against his honour and character. (Hear.) One other circumstance he thought it right to notice, to impress on the house more strongly the injustice of the insinuations that had been levelled at him. It had been stated that he had designed and managed his resignation so as to produce the dissolution of the Government, in consequence of certain prejudices which were entertained by him and another individual. It had been stated, in some of the public papers, by the editors of those papers in terms not quite direct, but sufficiently so as to enable him to understand what was meant—it was stated in those papers, that he had had communication with parties out of the Government on this question—that was, with reference to persons who were in office before dissolution. It was even hinted that he had held communication on the subject with the very highest quarter. Now he declared, upon his word of honour as a gentleman, and as he hoped to be saved, that he never had communication with any individual on this question out of the circle of his own colleagues. He declared that he had received no advice from any man—the assertion that his conduct arose from the motives which had been ascribed to him was any thing but the fact. Perhaps it was not necessary that he should say this; but, as such a statement had gone forth, he felt it necessary to contradict it; upon his honour, that, in the quarter circumstances connected with his views of these cases had been made known. There was not the shadow of reason, or the slightest foundation, for the base statement that had gone abroad. (Hear, hear.) He had nothing further to trouble the house with; he trusted that his explanation was candid and satisfactory, and he thanked them for the

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patient attention which had bestowed upon it. (Hear.)

Mr. TIERNEY said, he felt it necessary to observe, in answer to what had fallen from his right hon. friend, who had alluded to him as wishing formally to originate a debate of this kind, that he had harboured no such intention, that he had felt no desire to bring a charge against any one. But, knowing that explanations would be called for, and feeling anxious to be present when the subject was brought forward he merely asked his right hon. friend on what day he would take his seat, as it would be inconvenient for him (Mr. Tierney) to attend on the Friday, as he was about to go to Brighton. This he told his righ hon. friend; but as to originating any debate, he had not the least idea of doing so. He should now state a very few facts to the house; facts with which he was intimately connected. The matter had been brought to such a pitch by the two right hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house, that it might appear malicious in him if he did not come forward. Part of what they had advanced was actually stated. But their statement was not altogether accurate. It was perfectly true that, early in the month of November, he did suggest to his noble friend (Lord Goderich) the propriety of nominating another noble friend (Lord Althrop) to the situation of chairman of the finance committee. He had taken this step solely for the purpose of strengthening the Government (hear), for he thought it a matter of great importance that, in an inquiry of so extensive a nature, they should avail themselves of the assistance of one of the most respectable and intelligent noblemen in the kingdom. (Hear). Now, when the right hon. gent. (Mr. Herries) said, that he (Mr Tierney) should have selected for that situation a person who was not of any party, he begged leave to observe that he had done so; for the noble lord had never given in his adhesion to the late Government, he had never declared that he would support—all he had said was, that if the measures proposed by that Government met his views, that then he would afford it his assistance. (Hear, hear.) The answer of Lord Goderich to this suggestion was, that he thought most highly of Lord Althorp—that in the early part of his life, he was in habits of intimacy with that nobleman, and that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to see Lord Althorp appointed chairman of the committee; but he added, "This is a matter that concerns you of the House of Commons; consult with the leader of the house, the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies, and what he decides on, I will agree to." and which He did, in consequence his approbation of the suggestion—a fact which no one had attempted to deny. He here had the conset of the Prime Minister, and of the Colonial Secretary to the nomination; but further than this he did not take any step on the occasion. He would here say to the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Herries), that if what he was doing with respect to the appointment of Lord Althorp as chairman of the finance committee, had, in his mind, even the appearance of giving offence, he would not have touched the matter. (Hear, hear.) He declared, upon his honour, that it was an unintentional slip, a proceeding which he did not think would lead to any discord whatever, but that it would, on the contrary, tend to strengthen the Government. (Hear) He had felt it necessary to consult his friend (Earl Spencer) on the subject, and he had asked him to obtain from his noble friend below him (Lord Althorp) an answer to this question—namely, whether if an application were made to him to fill the situation of chairman to the committee, he would he agree to accept of the appointment? He had done this because he felt that he would have cut a very foolish figure if, after the domination was agreed to on the part of Government, the noble lord should have thought proper not to act. Having made this communication to Earl Spencer, he received, in answer to it, a letter from Lord Althorp, couched in such terms as must prove to the right hon. gentleman opposite, that it was impossible for any man to conceive or to suppose that any conclusive step had been taken. That letter ran thus:—"I write to you in consequence of a meassage which you desired my father to give me. I understand your message was, that you had thoughts of proposing that I should take charge of the finance committee (but before I give a definite answer, I wish to know whether certain arrangements will be agreed to by His Majesty's Government." This was the answer; and it showed that he had not bargained with, or attempted, in any way, to influence Lord Althorp. On the 28th of December, when he made a call, he found the two right hon. gentlemen opposite, as usual, sitting together. To the best of his recollection, the words made use of to him were, "I am glad you are come, for we have been talking over the committee." He was not very accurate in the recollection of words, but he believed his right hon. friend would bear him out in the statement, that it was then said that the course which had been taken was cordially concurred in.

Mr. HUSKISSON—"I cordially concurred in.

Mr. HERRIES denied that he had used the word cordially.

Mr. TIERNEY said he would, at the right hon. gentleman's desire, give up the cordiality. (A laugh.) He then produced a list of members of that house taken from sides, and including 75 or 76 names, from which he told his right hon. friend, he might, if it were convenient, form the select committee of finance. To show that his feeling with respect to the appointment of the committee was not narrow or contracted, he begged to observe, that there was not the name of a single member of the committee which had been formed that was not to be found in his list. (Hear,) That conversation, as had been stated, occupied but a short time, perhaps half an hour. He then left town and went to Brighton; and he must say, such was the conviction on his mind that no difference of opinion existed, that if, on the road, he had been questioned by any political friend, he would have said, "Every this thing is settled; because I have with me the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer," of course leaving out the cordiality. (A laugh.) It was not till the 31st of December that he received the letter which had been alluded to by his right honourable friend; but that letter did not even mention the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, much less did it advert to his views or feelings. It came entirely from his right friend as a suggestion of his own. He there stated, that, it would prove inconvenient if lists of those who were intended to be placed on the committee were shown about; and he expressed a wish that no notice of the list should be taken to Lord Althorp himself. He was desirous that the matter should not be noticed until they were nearer the meeting of Parliament. That letter gave him no information whatever as to the sentiments entertained by the right hon. gent. (Mr. Herries,) Although it subsequently appeared to have been written in consequence of information derived from that right hon. gentleman, yet it contained not a syllable with respect to his feelings on this subject. He (Mr. Tierney) wrote a letter, in consequence of that to which he had just referred, in which he stated that he had not shown the list—that he would not show it—and that no application for that purpose had been made to him. He further declared, that so far as Lord Althorp was concerned, he meant not to say a word, and he sent to his right hon. friend the communication which Lord Althorp had previously made to him. That letter was shown to the right hon. gentleman on the 31 or 4th of January, and now after receiving that letter, he could imagine that any final and definite arrangement had been come to, was to him inconceivable. But the right hon. gent. had spoken out fairly—and, from what he had said, it appeared that he had for some time been acting under a feeling or soreness in consequence of some differences that had taken place; He, perhaps, was one of those who differed from the right hon. gentleman; but, while in the cabinet, as one of the colleagues of the right honourable gentleman, he (Mr. Tierney) never showed any thing but the most cordial and candid feeling towards him. Therefore, in whatever he had done, he could not be supposed to have been actuated by any simister or personal motives. There appeared to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to the conduct which he (Mr. Tierney) had pursued, but he was ready to meet every thing that could be advanced against him, with reference to any part of his conduct in this business; and he begged leave to assure the right honourable gentleman, on his word, that the only communications which he had on the subject of the committee were three—one on the 19th of December the meeting which he had with the right hon, gentleman on the 28th December at his office, and the letter which he had written to his right hon. friend. These were the only three communications he had on the subject, and they contained nothing which could lead him to believe that any change was contemplated. It was not until 9th of January, in the morning, after the Government had been dead for 24 hours (a laugh), that he new any thing of the course which had been adopted. (Hear.) Gentlemen might be surprised, but the fact was, that he never heard one syllable on the subject till the 9th of January; until that time he never knew that any resignation had been sent in; until that time he was wholly ignorant of the matter. (Hear, hear.) He knew not that any intrigue was going on; he knew nor that any dissatisfaction existed; he never heard one single word on the subject until the 9th of January. (Hear.) The right hon. gent. might ask very reasonably, as he (Mr. Tierney), by proposing Lord Althorp, was said to have been the means of dissolving the Government, why he had taken such a step? He had done so, because he was convinced of his efficiency, and he would tell the right hon. gent. that he had to encounter more difficulty in persuading the noble lord to take the office, than the right hon. gent. could meet with in getting him to resign it. He accepted the office against the grain, not wishing to have such a situation thrust upon him. In justice to all parties, he should like to know how it happened, if there were an objection to the noble lord, that no person ever mentioned it to him? How did it happen that the right hon. gent., sitting in the cabinet, said nothing about the objection? He never insinuated that he was adverse to their going on, and with the committee of finance, if the noble lord were at the head of it. On the 29th of December, when coming out of the cabinet room, he asked the right hon. gent., "Pray Mr. Herries, what do you mean to do about the committee of finance?" This was at the last council which he attended while he was in office; another met after the Government was dead, on the 9th of January. But what was the answer to his interrogation? "Oh", said the right honourable gentleman, "we must talk about the matter." He (Mr. Tierney) then said, "I have looked into the reports, and I find that the former committee was appointed by ballot." On which the right hon. gentleman observed, "Yes, after a debate." So far from his having any idea at the time that things had come to such a pass, that gentlemen were about to resign in consequence of his proposition, that he, in pure sincerity of heart, spoke to the right hon. gentleman on the subject of the finance committee. The hon. gentleman said, that his whole wish was to make up the difference that existed. If that were so, why did not the right honourable gentleman speak to him on the subject? On other points, he (Mr. Tierney) might be beaten—but on that particular point, the point of reconciliation, he was sure to have been successful. With respect to opinions he would refer to his letter of the 21st of December. The right hon. gentleman thought it very hard that he considered as entertaining a wish that the Government should blow up; yet, from the 21st to the 27th of Dec., he had not given any notice of his private objection. And then, on the 3d or 4th of January, there occurred such (he knew not what to call it) such an earthquake in the Government, that, it appeared, he felt it improper to interfere. Now he did not mean to bring a charge against the right hon. gentleman for his conduct in this matter—all he desired was to justify himself. The right hon. gentleman had, on the 26th Dec., mentioned his objection to the Colonial Secretary; on the 29th he stated to Lord Lansdowne his intention to resign on the following morning; and, during the whole time, from the 21st to the 30th of Dec, a correspondence was going on between two members of the Government, each threatening to resign, of which he (Mr. Tierney) was entirely ignorant. The right hon. gentleman, if he understood him rightly, said "Dont believe that I had any hand in overturning the Government. The plan for overturning the Government was laid before." If this were so, it ought to be made the ground of impeachment against some one. (Hear.) If he knew that such a plan had existed, and did not disclose its authors, he would be guilty of a dereliction of duty. He was bound, on the part of His Majesty's Government, to state it. If such a system were tolerated there was no safety for public men (hear.). no man could serve the king under such circumstances; it was impossible. (Hear) He had seen the speech in the newspapers which his right hon. friend had delivered elsewhere. In that speech his noble friend (Lord Goderich) and himself were described as most amiable persons; but in some way or other, it appeared, a cabal, a party, had been formed for blowing up that amiable Government. If the speech of his right hon. friend were to be credited, he had come off with flying colours, and yet he (Mr. Tierney) must observe, that appearances were against him to this extent,—that his explanation was not sufficiently full. A plain man in the country asked "Why was the Government of Lord Goderich overturned?" And the answer was because the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not have Lord Althorp as chairman of the committee. This was the whole of the answer. Now he did not mean to say, that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Herries) cherished any wish to overturn the Government; but that right hon. gentleman he believed, felt some degree of hostility to it on certain matters—matters which were wormwood to him. He did not censure the right hon. gentleman's opinions; but it did appear, that, for some reason or other, he was out of humour with the Government, and indeed he had said that no man could be in a good humour with a Government carried on as that had been. He (Mr. Tierney), viewing what had taken place, would say that the individual who was at the head of the late Government was a very good man, but he thought he was not sufficiently energetic to meet the times and control the circumstances in which he was placed. On the 19th and 20th of December two cabinet councils were held. At the latter, the restoration of Lord Goderich (as it had been called by the right hon. gentleman—for gentlemen were always very pleasant when the house was blown up, and they found themselves on their legs) took place. That restoration occurred on the 19th of December, and he certainly understood it was at that council fully canvassed and settled, how far Lord Goderich could be re-adopted as minister. He would ask was the right hon. gent. there; If so did he make any objection; Did he make any observation to Lord Lansdowne as to what his own sentiments were? and lastly was not that the time to have advanced any objection, or to have put forward any observation which his mind might have suggested relative to the ministry, Unquestionably it was; but the right hon. gent. remained silent; he said not one word on the subject. It looked just as if he had agreed to bolster up the Government at night that he might blow it up the next morning. On the 9th of January he adhered to the Government and on the following day he sent in his resignation. Could that, he demanded,, be called fair play? (Hear.) He thought the right hon. gent. was bound to bring his opinions before the Government, in order that he might ascertain what the sentiments of the Government were. The right hon. gent. had said that he was anxious at the time for discussion. Why, then did he not introduce the subject. The cabinet was the place for discussion. There he might have had discussion to his heart's content—there he might have had information of every description. He (Mr. Tierney) believed, that had the right hon. gent taken this straightforward course, he would have been in a minority of two, and then he might, without inconsistency, have given up his situation. His right hon. friend, it appeared, had come down on the 19th of December determined to take no part in the proceedidgs and the right hon. gentleman had also come down with his resignation in his pocket. Both these gentlemen had kept their pistols half cocked, in order that they might the more readily make use of them. All the circumstances to which he had referred were carefully bottle dup—and suddenly the right hon. gentleman, who had previously expressed no dissent to what was going on, declared his detemination to resign. He had not the slightest reason to believe that the Government was at an end. Indeed, the last determination of his hon. friend which he had heard of was, that though apprehensive that the Government could not go on, yet he would rather die on the field than abandon the service of his King. (Hear, hear.) Now this was exactly his (Mr. Tierney's) opinion. He thought so too And, by the by, he did not abandon the service, but was killed the other day in "a chance medley." (Cheers and laughter) Could any body believe that Lord Goderich, without any communication with any body, and simply of his own idea,—Lord Lonsdowne, too, being at that very time a member of the cabinet,—could any body, he would ask, believe that Lord Goderich, without conferring with any of his colleagues, went to the King, and said that for such and such reasons he found it necessary to lay down the Government? For his own part, he could not believe it. In charity he could not believe it. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentlemen (Mr. Herries) had said, that he knew what the reason of this proceeding was. He did not know any thing about it. But he could not believe that Lord Goderich could have acted thus without a motive. Who could wonder that upon this the ministry was put an end to? There were the ministers pulling hauling one another about (hear and laughter), and the King of course said, as he ought to have said. "Send me some man of talent or influence enough to control these disputants." Such being the state of things, he had fallen back into the ranks in which he had been used to march, and, he must say, with the most implicit obedience to the will of His Majesty. (Hear, hear.) He did not know that there were any other material facts upon which he ought to touch. There were several parts of the right hon. gentleman's speech to which he might reply, but with which he would not meddle, though certainly he had never in the whole course of his life heard a more inviting speech. But at the same time he knew, that if there was the slightest ground for it, any thing that he said might be attributed to soreness at being turned out of office; and he had seen so much of men taking up a violent and intemperate liue, on being turned out (loud cheers), that he would give no one an opportunity of fixing this imputatiou on him. He begged leave to say, that leaving office without any soreness, he should discharge his duty without any reference to what had passed. (Hear, hear.) He knew that a great many gentlemen had refussed to repose confidence in the present Government. Now to the noble duke at the head of the Administratiou, and to the right hon. gentlemen opposite, he did give his confidence, because it must be given somewhere, and he heartily wished that the noble duke might be enabled to control the jarring and discordant elements, over which he had been called upon to preside. But let him not hear any thing about Mr. Canning's friends. (Hear, hear.) As to Mr. Canning's friends, he troubled himself no more about them than he did about the passengers in the street. They ought not to case any thing about them; they had not behaved well to them. (Hear, hear.) What could the good people of Liverpool have to do with the reasons why they joined Mr. Canning'? What occasion could there be for any man to entertain his constituents with any thing of the kind? The right hon. gentleman who had trumped up several awkward words, had talked about the government being in abeyance. There was no such thing when he joined Mr. Canning. He did not join Mr. Canning during a state of alarm. No: and more than this—for a year and a half before he joined Mr. Canning, he had supported that geutleman's measures. All the support which that gentleman received came from that side of the house, when others would have cut the throats of Mr. Canning and his friends at every step they took, if it had not been for the support of that side of the house. He had supported Mr. Canning long before he joined him. He had joined Mr. Canning because he thought that the country had a strong wish to see those two parties, who had for some time been approximating in measures and

opinions, join together and form a mixed Government. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the same wish still prevailed throughout the country. (Cheers.) It was for this reason, then, that he had joined with Mr. Canning; but he had never joined with Lord Liverpool. (Cheers.) He had never given his support to Lord Liverpool's policy. Indeed, he never knew what Lord Liverpool's policy was. (Cheers and laughter.) He had never been able to find out what the policy of that noble lord was. He knew very well what Lord Liverpool's policy was with respect to the Catholic question. (Hear.) It was this:—Any man might entertain his own opinion of that measure; any man might support question in the house; but then he was told that he must distinctly state that this was merely his own opinion, and not that of the Cabinet; or he might propose it in the Cabinet if he chose to take the trouble, knowing, as he must know, what the fate of it would be. This was Lord Liverpool's policy with with respect to the Catholic question. What his other policy was, however, he did not know, and therefore he did not know what the policy of the present government would be in other affairs. How was it to be with respect to free and liberal opinions? When he heard, as he had heard, that the policy of the Greek treaty was to be perservered in—what did it mean? Every body knew that the secret article of that treaty authorized the representatives of the contracting powers to meet together, and take into consideration the resorting to ulterior measures in the event of the Turks refusing to accede to the proposed mediation. Why then the door was open, and the way was plain to my Lord Dudley. (Hear, hear.) He again said, that he joined Mr. Canning on account of what he believed to be the wishes of the country, and because he could do so without sacrificing any one principle: though he certainly exacted nothing of Mr. Canning, yet he told Mr. Canning what he thought about a great many things, and what he meant to do on a great many occasions. As to Parliamentary reform, for instance, he told Mr. Canning that though he was too old and too experienced a man to hope to see it carried, yet he desired that he (Mr. Canning) would distinctly understand that in taking him in, he took in a man who would always vote for a Parliamentary reform. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Canning readily agreed with him that he should do so, and, knowing probably, as well as he did, how little chance the question had of being carried, merely added, with a smile, that he hoped I would no fight for Parliamentary reform on the Treasury bench, and he (Mr. Tierney) promised that he would not; but that he would go up a bench or two higher whenever he had occasion to speak upon it. (Cheers and laughter.) The repeal of the test and corporation acts he told Mr. Canning that he was pledged to support, and that he should support it at all times. This was all he had said to Mr. Canning. Now as to the policy of Mr. Canning with regard to Ireland. What had been the policy of the late Government, and of that which had preceded it? It had been the policy of both the Cabinets antecedent to Mr. Canning's, to prevent the Catholic question by all fair means from being carried. He did not mention it as casting any fault upon the right hon. gentlemen who had belonged to these Cabinets; he merely meant to state the fact, that the policy of those Cabinets was to watch that question narrowly, and if possible to keep it down. Now Mr. Canning's policy was directly opposite. It was his policy to watch for and to seize the first opportunity of passing it. (Hear, hear.) And yet he was to be told that the policy of Mr. Canning's and of the other two cabinets, were the same. (Hear, hear.) Had not Mr. Canning also introduce a measure for the purpose of enabling Catholic peers to vote in the House of Lords? And yet Mr. Canning's policy was the same with that of the Cabinets that had preceded his. Now he would say that Mr. Canning's policy was one thing, and the policy of the other Cabinets another and a different thing. He was quite sure that he entertained every respect for the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Peel) opposite but then to say that the Catholics were to have the same confidence in him (Mr. Peel), their open and avowed opponent, as they were to have for Lord Lansdowne, their open and avowed friend, was absurd. He did rejoice of his going back to Ireland, and the right hon. gentleman, he believed, would do all the good to that country he could. He was glad to hear that the noble marquis (Anglesea) had gone to that country, and he rejoiced to see the Irish with a Chancellor who was one of the best and soundest of lawyers, and who was not addicted to meddle with politics. What, however, was to happen now he did not know. What change was to take place he did not know. But this was his point,—namely, that the policy of Lord Liverpool was one in which the friends of Mr. Canning ought not to agree. That policy was to get rid of Mr. Canning when they were strong, and to take him in when they were weak. (Cheers.) There had, too, been a policy to sully the fame of that statesman by every expression of vituperation that imagination could suggest; and now his friends, not relinquishing that policy, came forward and said "this is the way in which we sanctify his memory." (We regret that the latter part of the hon. member's speech was lost amidst the cheers of the house.)

Mr. HERRIES, in explanation, said, that he thought it right, in reply to that part of Mr. Tierney's observation which related to a conversation on the 29th of December. in the Cabinet-room, to state, that he then supposed Mr. Tierney to be acquainted with what had passed, and that his (Mr. Tierney's) address appeared as extraordinary to him as his (Mr. Herries') appeared to him. The right hon. gentleman added, that in using the words "I know,"—with reference to the intention of making the difference between him and Mr. Huskisson the means of dissolving the Government,—he had meant to say, that he drew the positive conclusion from the circumstances that it must be so.

Colonel WOOD rose, amidst loud cries for Mr. Stanley, After having heard what he had heard about the blowing up of the late ministry, he thought that the best thing the house could do, would be to lose sight of that and look forward to the present administration. He placed his confidence in it. He was sure it would do all it could, and he believed that the noble duke at the head of the Government was above all persons most calculated to preserve the country in the high situation in which she had hitherto ranked among the nations of the world.

Mr. STANLEY said, that if in the breaking up of the late Government there had been any plot, intrigue, scheming, or machination,—any causes which produced precisely the opposite effects to those which were expected from them,—if there had been any thing of this kind,—if there had been any thing beyond what was fair and straightforward,—the situation which he held in that Government prevented his knowing any thing about it. He should, therefore, be stepping out of his place if he attempted to do more than state the motives by which he felt himself compelled—reluctanly, he acknowledged—to leave the Government. There was only one circumstance connected with the personal transactions of the late occurrences which he felt it necessary to touch upon. He was sorry that he was not able to state it in the presence of the noble Secretary of State for Foreing Affairs. Some notice having been taken of a passage in Lord Lansdowne's speech, that nobleman had authorized him to say that all he meant by the expression he had used was that he had met the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Huskisson, we presumed) with entire confidence, and that he (Lord Lansdowne) had no intention of saying that he did not meet with confidence from the right hon. gentleman. It had been said that this expression had made an impression upon the house, and Lord Lansdowne, in consequence, had given him authority to state that no such meaning was intended to be conveyed as that which had been attached to what the noble lord had said; and that, as far as there had been any dealings between them, Lord Lansdowne had no charge to make against the right hon. gentleman. Having discharged this office, it was now his duty to state why he had felt himself compelled to quit the Administration. He knew very well that there were a great many men—conscientious men, he was sure—who pinned their faith upon a ministry, and joined or opposed it because some one individual had either been admitted into, or excluded from it,—who, if the admission of this individual took place, would keep in the Government.—and who, if the same individual were excluded, would go out and totally and constantly oppose the Government, He envied these gentlemen the facility with which they settled their political faith, but he certainly could not imitate them. God forbid that he should not look to his superiors in knowledge and experience for example; God forbid that he should depart from the line of honourable and intelligent policy which they had adopted on this occasion. But whoever might set the example of political slavery and servile adherance, he never should be able to follow it. His conduct had been founded upon cool deliberation of what had been done, and what it was practicable would be done. The decision to which he came, he had been brought to with reluctance. He had anticipated all the advantages and all the satisfaction he should derive from being placed in the business of the state under the right hon. gen. opposite, whom he hoped he might still call his friend. He should have been well pleased to have acted under him in the Colonial Department, because he was quite sure that he would have adhered to those excellent principles which had hitherto been the foundation of his policy, and because he (Mr. Stanley) was sure that he should have willingly concurred in all those principles. With these feelings, he could not help looking at once with surprise and regret at the associates with whom, or rather under whom, that right hon. gentleman had thought proper to put himself. (Cheers.) It was said that the late Government had been destroyed from of union. Look at the present Government; and he was sure that no man could say they were either an united or a consistent Government. (Hear, hear,.) Talk as they would about the late Government, and the difference of principle and opinion which had been said to exist among the members of it, he would venture to say that such a medley of men and of principles were never before seen as the members of the present Government exhibited. He knew very well that it would be said, "We have voted together—we have supported the same measnres—we are all harmony." That might be all very true. He dared say it was. But then he wanted some proof of it; he wanted to see the right hon. gentleman carry the principles which he had so often expressed, honestly and fairly into the present Government. As to the harmony of the Governmvnt,—as to its union—as to the communit of principles among its members,—he must see evidence of the whole before he could believe. For his part, it appeared to him to be just the reverse in its constitution. It seemed to him to be one of those heterogeneous junctures which Horace so well described the capricious goddess as taking pleasure in. The present administration would do justice even to the intervatioa of the goddess—

——— "Cut placet impares
"Formas atque animos sub juga ahenea
"Sævo mittere cum joco."

After some general remarks on the discordant materials of the present Cabinet (for which we regret that we cannot find room), the hon. gentleman concluded by saying, that having now started his reasons why he could not repose confidence in the present Government, yet when he was measures which deserved support, the present Government should not want his,

Mr. W. HORTON said, he would not have have risen if he had not felt himself under a a certain responsibility, which would not allow him to remain silent. The noble lord who had been at the head of the late Government, had sent for him that morning, requesting to have some conversation with him, respecting the discussion which it was probable would come on in that house to-night. He had waited upon the noble lord, and had afterwards received a letter from him, which with the permission of the house he would read. [The hon. member then read as follow:—

"February 18.

"In reference to the conversation I had with you this morning, on the subject of what may pass in the House of Commons to-night, I venture to rely on your kind and friendly feelings toward me, in case any thing should be said which may seem to require explanation on my part; and which in consequence of my communication with you, you may have it in your power to explain. I certainly have no desire that any unnecessary explanation should be given, and should be particularly sorry to impose such a task upon you, or in my degree to fetter your opinion on the general question: but you may be enabled to render me an essential service, and I must you may do it if necessary without compromising yourself any one else."

Under these instructions he certainly should not have risen if he had not felt some explanation necessary after what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman (the Master of the Mint), He had understood that hon. gen. to say, that Lord Goderich had taken a certain advantage of the circumstance of his resignation. The hon. gent. had read to the house a letter of his in order to show the principles on which he sent in his resignation. But when letters were read, it was very necessary that the letters in answer to them should be read also. He should therefore take the liberty of making the letter of Lord Goderich:—

"January 4,

"My dear Herries,—The more I reflect upon this unfortunate question respecting the finance committee, the more I am convinced that the view which you have taken up is founded on amisconception both of the circumstances which took place at the end of November, & of the consequences which would result from placing Lord Althorp in the chair of that committee. I am quite convinced that there was no intention whatever of treating you with disrespect, or of exposing you to the embarrassment of not being in your proper place in all that relates to a matter so closely connected with your own department. It is certainly unfortunate that any thing whatever was said to Lord Althorp before it was settled that something should be said: but it by no means follows that the Government ought to be placed in jeopardy, if it can be avoided, especially at a moment so peculiarly inconvenient to the King's service, and to the public interest, as the present must necessarily be. Now, as to the appointment itself, I must say that it appears to me that you greatly overrate the objections and difficulties."

(Here, continued the right hon. gent., I shall not read the argument of the noble lord, as I do not think it necessary to the purpose for which I read this letter.)

"I wish very much you would well consider the matter before you decide to withdraw from the Government under circumstances which would cause so much embarrassment."

(The embarrassment to which the noble lord alluded was the probable resignation of other members of the Government in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Herries)

"If I though I was counselling any thing discreditable to you personally, nothing could induce me to lay this view of the case before you. But we all owe much to the King and to the public good; and although I feel every day more and more the extent of the sacrifice which office requires, and the pressure, bodily and mental, which it imposes, I fell that we ought, if possible, at all events in Parliament to justify our measures, and then leave it to Parliament to take what course they may choose in deciding upon our fate." After thus showing the circumstances under which this letter was written, he would merely say a word or two upon what had fallen from the hon. gentleman who spoke last. The hon. member then noticed some parts of what had fallen from the last speaker (Mr. Stanley) respecting colonial policy, and declared himself satisfied that neither in that or in other branches of policy would Mr. Canning's principles be departed from. Mr. Canning's principles were principles of public improvement, and from them he was convinced there would be no retrogradation. He thought that the country had already had quite sufficient of these personal discussions, and that it would be better to wait until a more accurate judgment could be formed from the measures of the government, which after all were the only fair test of the merits of any administration. It would be well if these disagreements between man and man were at once removed, and the public business alone occupied the attention of the house. He hoped that this would be the last night in which they should have debates for the mere purpose of gratifying curiosity.

Lord ALTHORP said his name had been so often brought forward that night that he though he should be wanting in respect to the house if he remained silent. First of all, he had to tell the right hon. gent., the Master of the Mint, that he was quite sure that his objections to his (Lord Althorp's) appointment were not of a personal nature. He never thought they were, because he knew that they had never been so connected that there could be the possibility of any feelings of a personal nature arising between them. His right hon. friend had stated, that he sent a message by Lord Spencer to him, to inquire whether if he (Lord Althorp) was proposed to the cabinet as chairman, he was agreeable to the proposal. He (Lord Althorp) wrote to his right hon. friend, in return, the words he had stated. He (Lord Althorp) was willing to accept the office, on the mere understanding that he was at perfect liberty to oppose or support the measures of Government as he thought right. He felt it to be a laborious duty, and he consented to undertake it much against his will; but he thought, as a public man, he could not justify himself in refusing it. His right hon. friend had truly stated, that if he (Lord Althorp) was aware of the slightest objection to himself, or of any wish to put another person there, he would have given way, and should have felt relieved from a laborious duty. After this, nothing more passed till the middle of December. Out of mere curiosity, to inquire how the matter was going on, he (Lord Althorp) called on the right hon. gent. on the 14th December. He then stated that nothing particular had transpired; he merely intended to mention the subject to the cabinet. As the right hon. gent. (Mr. Herries) had stated some of his objections to him (Lord Althorp) the house would allow him to make one or two observations in regard to those objections. The right hon. gent. objected to him, first as being closely connected with party. He (Lord Althorp) confessed, that during the greater part of his life he had been a decided party man; he was not ashamed of this; he believed that by voting with a party most good was done. But from the state of affairs last spring, parties became neutralised, and he (Lord Althorp) was of no party. The right hon. gentleman therefore could not object to him as a party man. Another objection was, that he (Lord Althorp) had preconceived opinions on the subject of finance. He (Lord Althorp) certainly had some opinions on the subject, and his right hon. friend, who was nominated chairman, had more of them. (Loud cries of "hear.") If the right hon. gentleman thought that the qualification for the office of chairman of that committee was the having no fixed opinion (hear, hear), he should have selected a person who had not thought upon the subject at all. (Hear, hear.) Another right hon. gentleman said that his objection to him (Lord Althorp) was not that he had fixed opinions, but that he had not attended to the subject at all. (A laugh.) The right hon. gentleman, on the other hand, considered his opinions so fixed, that no arguments could induce him to change them. (A laugh.) He (Lord Althorp) certainly did shink, that to keep up a sinking fund was a disadvantageous mode of applying the resources of the country; but he might, nevertheless, have seen reason to change that opinion in the committee. It would be presumptuous, even in him (Lord Althorp), to say that any opinion of his was so fixed that it could undergo no change.

Sir GEORGE WARRENDER justified his secession by declaring that he could not place confidence in a leading minister who had so pleged himself in respect to the Catholic question. If he (Sir G. Warrender) was mistaken as to the grounds upon which that right hon. gent. took office, then he might change his sentiment; but he understood that question was brought forward, the right honourable gentleman had declared he would relinquish office. This was not only his idea, but that of others; and this was his objection to given support to the present ministry. No man entertained a higher opinion of the integrity, the talents, and high character of the right hon. gentleman than he did; but he must look with a distrustful eye upon the Government in respect to this question. As to the question before the house, as

(Continued in the Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12TH 1828.

(Continued from the last Page.)

miring as he did the genius of Mr. Canning and cherishing a regard for the memory of that great man, he certainly looked at the present Government with suspicion. He did not think that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) had sacrificed his principles; but he could not see what security there was that the policy of Mr, Canning would be persevered in. The hon. baronet concluded by stating, that he should support all the measures of the Government which he could conscientiously support.

Lord MILTON agreed with his hon. friend in thinking, that had the conversation of to-night originated out of motives of mere curiosity, the time of the house would have been consumed to little purpose; but when he recollected how important it was that the characters of persons in high offices of state should be thoroughly understood, he could not lament the time that had been spent. As to what had been stated by the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Herries), he confessed that in the greater part of his speech he had made a good case for himself. Nevertheless, he must allow him (Lord Milton) to express his opinion, and not his opinion merely, but an opinion pretty general in the country, that it might be suspected that he was influenced more by private feeling than by the interest of public police; because the right hon. gentleman more than once referred to certain objections to entering the cabinet, which he states as grounds on his part for entertaining a jealousy of his noble friend (Lord Althorp). He could not but quarrel with the right hon. gentleman for giving a handle to such an opinion, as that the conduct of public men was influenced by private opinion. As to the right hon. genleman (Mr. Huskisson), his forming a part of the Administration constituted the only hope he (Lord Milton) had of a good Administration for the country. But he he confessed, he should have been better pleased had he said he had obtained more substantial guarontees than he (Lord Milton) understood he had.

Lord MORPETH had looked upon the right hon. gent. as a sincere supporter of the policy of Mr. Canning, and that he considered it important to the interest of the country. He saw him rise with anxiety, he had listened to him with attention, and heard him concluded with unfeigned disappointment.

Lord PALMERSTON bore testimony to the accuracy of the statements of the right hon, gentleman in so far as he (Lord Palmerston) was a party. When the proposition was asked who were to be the persons, and we found that his right hon. friend (Mr. Huskisson) was to be countinued in a certain office; that his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel) was to become a member that the President of the Board of Trade was to continue to continue to direct our commercial system. When he looked at the individuals selected to fill the various offices under the present administration, he confessed that he required no further guarantee that the principles of the Government would remain unaltered, and that no departure would be made from that line of policy to which he (Lord Palmerston) and his hon. friend had hitherto given their support. The speech of the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Tierney) afforded a sufficient answer to those who should demand from him (Lord Palmerston) and his hon. friends an explanation of their conduct in uniting with the existing administration. That right hon. gentleman stated, as a justification for his joining in the Government with Mr. Canning, that for a year and a half before, he had supported his measures. From what Government did those measures originate? They originated with the Liverpool administration. (hear, hear.) There was abundant justification for the conduct of those with whom he (Lord Palmerston) acted. There had been no abandonment of principle on the part of himself and his friends in uniting with the Government; nor was the noble duke who presided over it nor the right hon. Secretary for the Home Department, called upon to depart from those principles which they had hitherto professed and acted upon. An attempt had been made to show that the existing administration was unfavourable to Catholic emancipation; and they had been taunted with a dereliction of their principles in joining it under such circumstances. He would ask, was it to be laid down as a principle of political action for public men in this country that the Catholic question should form a line of demarcation so distinct as to seperate for ever those who happened to enterta a different of opinion on the subject? He did not think that any government ever had been, or ever could be formed upon such a principle; and, looking to the present state of public opinion, he was certain that such a government, if once formed, would never be sustained. The Catholic question could never be brought forward by the goverment. It must be left to work its way, and it could only be carried by the chang in public opinion produced by the discussions in this house, and the repeated expression of the of the sentiments of Parliament regarding that important measure.

Mr. LITTLETON said the explanation which had been given this evening by the Secretary for the Colonies, and which had been expected last week, had been delayed in consequence of information conveyed by him (Mr. Littleton) to that right hon. gentleman. If then, blame was attached to any quarter for this delay, if should be laid to his (Mr. Littleton's) account alone. Upon the return of his hon. friend (Mr. Huskissons) to town, he (Mr. Littleton) waited upon him, and stated to him his belief that it was the intention of some of the gentlemen opposite to call upon him for an explanation of his conduct. On the Monday following, the hon. secretary attended in his place, fully expecting that the question would be raised. He was then informed by several of members that the subject hed been postponed to Wednesday. He attended again in his palce upon Wednesday, and it was the stated, that the question had been postponed to Friday, when the motion respecting the appointment of the finance committee would afford a favourable opportunity for eliciting the required explanations. Upon Friday evening, Mr. Huskisson also came down to the house, but to his bitter mortification he was not afforded that opportunity for explanation which he so eagerly sought. He (Mr. Littleton) was rejoiced that it had been delayed to this day, as his hon. friend was thereby enabled to read to the house the letter of Mr. Shephered. That letter gave such a triumphant answer to one charge, that it was not possible a single question could ever be raised hereafter upon that point. The hon. member expressed his complete satisfaction at the explanation giving by Mr. Huskisson, and his confidence that the same principles would still be maintained in the commercial, colonial, and foreign departments.

Mr. DUNCOMBE (member for Hertord) commenced by alluding to a passage in one of the letters read by Mr. Heries, and addressed to Lord Goderich, in which that hon. genteman expressed a hope that his lordship's Administration would stand, and that the country would not be deprived of the services of their mutual friend. He (Mr Duncombe) wished to know who that mutual friend was?

Mr. HERRIES.—"Mr. Huskisson, of course."

Mr. DUNCOMBE then wished to know how it came to pass, that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Herries) should have informed the house that it was for the first time this night he had ever heard of the resignation or intended resignation of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Huskisson), although allusion is manifestly made to the circumstance in several places in those letters? The noble lord lately at the head of the Administration had given a very fair account to the public of the early stage of the disorder which had proved fatal to the Cabinet, but they should have explained why the head fell nerveless and paralyzed to the ground without any notice whatever to the other members. (Hear, and a laugh.) frivolous objection to the appointment of Lord Althorp, it appears, was sufficient to excite an almost irreconcilable difference between to two right hon. gentlemen opposite. How they have contived to settle the matter, the public have yet to learn. After what he had heard and witnessed, he could not help thinking, that instead of attributing the dissolution of the administration to individuals upon one side or the other, its cause was to be found in the existence of a secret influence behind the Throne—a mysterious power whose form is never seen—whose name is never breathed, and yet who rules the entire state, and directs the whole political machine,—

"At whose nod the streams of honour flow—
"Whose smiles the gifts of patronage bestow"
(Laughter.)

In addition to this incorporeal being there was another being, of a more substantial form, who boasts to be the arbiter of peace and war,—who possessed an unbounded credit in finance affair, and upon whom frequently depends the fate of nations. Will the hon. gentleman opposite explain this matter? That this secret influence does exist, he (Mr. Duncombe) was firmly persuaded; and he felt it his duty, in his place in that house, to denounce it existence as dangerous to the British constitution and derogatory to the dignity of the Crown. He trusted that the Duke of Wellington and the Secretary for the Home Department would not allow the finances of this great country to be controlled any longer by a Jew, or the distribution of the patronage of the Crown operated upon by the prescriptions of a physician. (Great laughing.)

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, he did not rise to offer any thing in explanation of the causes of the dissolution of the late administration. Of those causes he (Mr. Peel) knew absolutely nothing, and he was never aware of the existence of the correspondence which had been laid before them this night until he saw it produced upon the table of the house. Knowing nothing, then, of those causes beyond what every gentleman knew who read the public papers, no consideration on earth would induce him to enter upon a discussion of them, or to pronounce any opinion upon them. He could not proceed further without noticing one or two expressions in the speech of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, as to the mysterious, incorporeal, and incomprehensible being of which he had spoken. He (Mr. Peel) did not know where it existed; he had for some years been in the service of His Majesty, and he never was aware that any of the measures of the Government had been thwarted by this incomprehensible being, nor did he ever find that the other more substantial personage had interfered, in the way stated by the hon. gentleman, with the financial affairs of this country. (A laugh.) As he (Mr. Peel) was perfectly ignorant of the existence of any species of influence like that alluded to by the hon. member, he could not afford him any information upon that point. He was not aware that there was any explanation required by this house from him regarding the circumstances attendant upon his return to the office which he had at present the honour to fill. He was ready to answer any question which might be put to him respecting the circumstances and reasons which had induced him to join the present administration. He was willing to state every thing that was material, and should any omission be pointed out to him, he would most gladly supply it. Upon the night of the 9th of January, while then residing in Surrey, he received at midnight a letter from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, stating, that he had been commissioned by His Majesty to form a new Ministry, and requesting that he (Mr. Peel) would, without delay, return to London, as his Grace was anxious to confer with him in the first instance upon the subject He (Mr. Peel) left the place where he was residing that night, and arrived in London early on the following morning. He waited immediately upon the Duke of Wellington. He (the Duke of Wellington) then repeated to him the substance of what he had written,—namely, that His Majesty had applied to him for the purpose of consulting him respecting the formation of a new administration; he said that he (Mr Peel) was the first person to whom he had applied, and asked if he were willing to form a part of it. He (Mr. Peel) then asked him who was to occupy the situation of Prime Minister? To which he (the Duke) replied that he believed His Majesty intended him (the Duke) to fill that situation, but that he had requested his Majesty, if such were his intention, to postpone his determination a little, in order that he (the Duke) might have an opportunity of making up his mind upon the subject. He (Mr. Peel) then stated to the Duke of Wellington that if he (the Duke) were to stand in the capacity of Prime Minister, he (Mr. Peel) for one was perfectly willing to serve under him in any capacity, and he took that opportunity of stating to the Duke his opinion that the men most fit for the reconstruction of the Cabinet, men whose principles were the most acceptable to himself and to the country, were to be found among those who had formed part of Lord Liverpool's administration. He (Mr Peel) stated to him that under existing circumstances, he saw no course so likely to soften down the prejudices of parties as that to which he had alluded. He then stated to the Duke, that if he could be satisfied of his becoming Prime Minister, and that firmly and fully, and if his grace also contemplated the resignation of the office of Commander-in-Chief, he should not hesitate to take a part in his administration. He (Mr. Peel) then said, that if he were at liberty to express his opinion respecting the manner in which the Government should be reconstructed, he would then do so, which would also give the noble duke an opportunity of learning how far his opinions were in accordance with his own. He then stated to the noble duke, that taking into consideration the state of the country, the state of the House of Commons as to the talents of public men there, and the general condition of our foreign and commercial relations, he did not think it consistent with his duty to withhold his opinion that the country could not be governed upon any exclusive principles. He had stated that it was impossible to narrow their views to the mere personal opinions which might be entertained by particular men, but that they must carry them much further; and looking, as he had said, to the state of the country generally, and to the state of that house also,—divided as it was in opinion almost equally upon the Catholic question, the numbers being 276 to 272,—he believed it to be impossible, with satisfaction to the country, to form a government founded either on the principle of excluding the Catholic question altogether, from making the carrying of that question a *sine qua non*. Looking to the agitated state of the commercial and agricultural interests, it did appear to him, that the Government should be formed upon such grounds as were not likely to promote one of those interests to the injury of the other, but that it should be so composed as to promote the interests of all. Looking also to the state of Europe, and to that part of it more especially which might be said to be remaining in a state of conflict, he thought that the course which the Government should pursue was a course of moderation, and that it should act as mediator between the contending parties. The Duke of Wellington then said that his own opinions on these subjects were in precise concurrence with his (Mr. Peel's), and that he was happy to find that their views coincided so entirely. Some right hon. gentlemen had thought fit to impute to himself, and to some noble and right hon. friends near him, a sacrifice of the opinions which they formerly professed to entertain by their joining the present government: he should say, in answer to such imputation, that if he had taken any other course than that which he had, he should have been justly chargeable with inconsistency. He had stated in that house, on a former occasion, that the ground on which he had refused to act in the administration of Mr. Canning was the Catholic question, and that alone; and if that could have been put aside, there was no public ground on which he would have refused to act with him as Prime Minister. He had made that declaration at the time verbally, and he had afterwards put it upon record,—namely, about two days before he relinquished the office of Secretary of State. On the 9th of April last (and there could be no public inconvenience in referring to the circumstance now,) the then Lord Chancellor, Lord Eldon, waited upon him at the command of His Majesty, for the purpose of ascertaining if any change had taken place in the sentiments he had avowed respecting the appointment of Mr. Canning. He had a conversation with Lord Eldon on the subject, and said he wished to have an opportunity of explaining himself personally, both to His Majesty and to Mr. Canning, but that as he (Mr. Peel) deemed it a matter of some importance, he would also express his opinion on the subject to him (Lord Eldon) in writing. He accordingly did write a letter to the Lord Chancellor, of which he would now read a part. This letter was dated April 9:—

"My dear Lord Chancellor,—To prevent any misconception, allow me to commit to writing the substance of what stated to you this morning. I must candidly say, that I wish to see the present Government resting on the same footing as it did before Lord Liverpool's misfortune. As regards myself, I am content with my situation, and wish for no change; and, with the single exception of the difference of opinion respecting the Catholic question, I am ready to act with them in every other matter. I can assure you, that I esteem and respect them, and should consider it a great misfortune for His Majesty to be deprived of the services of any of them, particularly of the services of Mr. Canning. I can say with the greatest truth, that with the single exception of the Catholic question, my opinions are in accordance with theirs."

This extract would show what his opinions then were, and such they remained. The Government which was then formed having been dissolved, how could he refuse to enter again into the King's service? And if he did re-enter it, was he not right in advising the Ministry to be reconstructed from those with whom he agreed? There was nothing inconsistent in any thing he had done in this respect; and as to the jealousies and personal animosities towards Mr. Canning, which were so much talked about, he had indulged in no such feelings. On that day (the day of the letter) he did say that the transfer of the office of Prime Minister from Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning, differing as he (Mr. Peel) did in opinion with that right hon. gentleman on the Catholic question, constituted a great difficulty in the way of his entering that Administration. His felt, upon such an important domestic question, that if he took office, he should, from his situation in the Home Department, necessarily have to come in frequent collision with the head of the Government, who differed from him respecting it; and he could never, under such circumstances, continue to act with satisfaction to himself; he decided that he could not take part in that Administraio. But when the Duke of Willington took the office of Prime Minister, no such ground of objection existed, and he felt himself at liberty to join his Government. His recollection of what passed on the formation of that Government was very much in accordance with what had been stated by his right hon. friend on his left, for, from the moment that the Duke of Wellington determined that an offer should be made to the members of Lord Liverpool's government, he (the Duke) said, let us put the matter to them fairly and freely upon public grounds. No stipulations were offered or required, but there was a spontaneous desire on his (the Duke's) part to make such propositions to those individuals as must prove acceptable to all. He (the Duke) felt the importance of preserving unchanged the existing policy respecting the general affairs of Europe, especially as concerned the affairs in the East; and he felt also that it would be a great public advantage to secure the valuable assistance of Earl Dudley in the Foreign-office. On the 16th of January his noble friend had assured him that no change should take place in the Government of Ireland; and although some dissatisfaction had been expressed in some quarters respecting the appointment of the right hon. gentleman who was secretary for that country, yet no could only say, that if it were left to name any person to that office he could not select an individual better qualified than that right honourable gentleman. Respecting the Catholic question, every member of the present administration was at liberty to take what line of conduct he might choose: it was deemed to be an open question, and the patronage of Ireland was to remain neutral as it was pledged to be in Mr. Canning's Government. The noble Duke had agreed in opinion with him on these points, and he believed that it was his intention to act steadily and honestly up to the declarations which he had made upon this subject. With respect to the corn question, that had been referred to as a reason why a union never could take place between the remnant of two former administrations. Whatever was the value of the objection, it did not apply to him. He had expressed no dissent from the principles of the corn bill brought in by Mr. Canning; and, in fact, at the time when Mr. Canning's state of health rendered it doubtful whether he could bring it forward, it had been agreed that in the right hon. gentleman's absence, he (Mr. Peel) should introduce it to the house. A noble lord opposite (Lord Milton) spoke of the amendment moved by the Duke of Wellington upon that bill, which ended in its rejection; and inferred

that, from that event, there could be no junction in a Government between the noble duke and the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies. He (Mr. Peel) denied that there was any evidence that the Duke of Wellington was hostile to the principle of that bill. He had sat in the Cabinet when it was introduced; he had voted for the second reading of it; and there was nothing, as regarded principle, which could be objected to him for having altered the details. The amendment which the noble duke had moved to the bill which had been lost, formed no bar to his supporting another bill brought in upon similar principles. But the fact was, that a consistency and unanimity of opinion was called for, or affected to be called for, in the members of the Government, which it was folly to suppose ever could exist. In consenting to become a member of an Administration, he (Mr. Peel) did not surrender, or believe that he was bound to surrender, his opinions to any man. He protested that he never would enter the sevice of the Crown, or of the country, if the terms were that he was to implicitly adopt the views of any minister,—of Lord Liverpool, or of the Duke of Wellington, or of Mr. Canning. With respect to the last-mentioned hon. gent. if the Catholic question could have been put out of sight, and if Mr. Canning had asked him (Mr. Peel) to become a member of his Administration, he should have answered—"There are matters on which we do not think alike; but we have sat in the same Cabinet for five years, and I know of no cause which should preclude me from serving with you, or under you." For could it be supposed that any head of an administration ought to expect—or would any one who acted with him consent that he should be permitted—to lay down his personal opinions like an iron formula, to which every one about him was bound, without objection or qualification, to subscribe? He repeated that he would have served with the late Mr. Canning, or under him. He saw no point on which he ought to have declined to do so, except the single point of the Catholic question. A noble lord (Lord Morpeth) spoke of the policy of the South American question, and of the expedition to Portugal. He had concurred in the South American policy. He believed that many of the South American colonies had, at the time in question, established a *de facto* independence of the mother country, and that it was time that tha independence should be formally acknowledged. For the expedition of Portugal,—he found Portugal in a state of danger which gave him every disposition to act, and as the question stood, he was not bound to call principle to his aid upon the subject, for we found the country bound by treaties from which it was impossible, in honour or in moral justice, for her to depart. He did not stand there as the *laudator temporis acti*, but he repeated this—that perfect agreement in any administration could not, and ought not to be looked for. It could not fairly exist. He was ready to serve in the Government, if he could, but never unless he were allowed to retain his own view and feeling upon ten thousand possible questions, which, in the complicated nature of society, would arise, and to provide for which by any arrangement or settlement of principle, was impossible. He thought that the proposal which the noble duke at the head of affairs had made to the members of the present administration, was, such as it was, impossible for any of them to reject; unless those who meant to say that the fact of their once having been in office under Mr. Canning, precluded them from taking office under any body else. The explanations given upon this point seemed to him fully satisfactory: an hon. member opposite (Mr. T. Duncombe) gave little encouragement to explanation, when he declared he would not be satisfied although parties should go on explaining to eternity; but he (Mr. Peel) did believe that every circumstance which required notice had been accounted for. The same hon. member charged his right hon. friend (Mr. Huskisson) with having given a pledge to his friends and to the country that he never would take office under the Duke of Wellington or.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said." He had merely said that which was the fact,—that the right hon. gentleman had declared he never would act with those parties who caused the destruction of Mr. Canning.

Mr. PEEL continued. He would not moot the point with the hon. gentleman; for the principle was that which he desired to go upon; was there never to be an end of the desire to make every transient hostility interminable? The noble lord at the head of the Foreign Affairs had treated this dangerous and unreasonable desire as it deserved, when he spoke of the praise which was due to Mr. Canning for having forgotten his personal difference with another noble lord (the late Marquis of Londonderry) the instant that the advantage of the country seemed likely to be assisted by their union. For himself, he could only says that if it was a point of honour to recollect one's own quarels, or the quarrels of one's friends, he thought it an act incomparably more noble, to forget those animosities when the public interest would be served by burying them in oblivion. He nobed therefore most sincerely that there would be an end of these demands for explanation, and of explanation itself, as of every other circumstrnce which could tend to impede that cordial union for the promotion of public welfare, which he was sure. I it was permitted to do so, would distinguish the donduct of the present Ministry. If Government was allowed to take its course, as much unanimity and as much exertion would mark the administration of the Duke of Wellington, as had distinguished any Ministry that ever existed in the country,—certainly as much as could belong to any Ministry capable of being formed in the existing state of parties. He trusted that what had been done already, since the business of the session had begun, had evinced at least a disposition, from which no evil to the country would be expected. As far as he was concerned, his object should be to do that which he had recommended—to forget all differences which had existed, and to ask only how far the expectations of the public from the Government as it stood was likely to be realized. He had never sought to be recalled to office. His being replaced in it was neither of his asking nor of his particular desire. But since he was in office, he would steadily perform that which he believed to be his duty; he would execute the trust for which, in taking place, he had contracted with the Crown and with the nation; especially aiming to promote the union of the Ministry with which he was connected, and to avoid exciting any differences by which its stability could be endangered. One word only more was all, the right hon. gentleman added, with which he would detain the house. It referred to a subject which it was right should be fully understood, as connected with the dissolution of the late ministry and the formation of the present. On the 8th of January, when His Majesty had placed in the hands of the noble Duke at the head of affairs his permission to form a new Government, His Majesty had accompanied his commands for that purpose with the following declaration:—"I commit to you," had been the words in which the King had spoken, "the formation of a new ministry; the last administration has been dissolved. But it is my duty to inform you that, if that administration had not been dissolved by acts of its own, I would have remained faithful to it to the last." There were some circumstances which made it expedient that this fact should be publicly known. For himself he believed distinctly that it was impossible to attribute the dissolution of the late Government, to any other than the causes---he would not now enter into a history of what those causes were---but to the causes which had been brought before the house in the course of the explanations of the evening. He repeated that he thought there had been discussion enough. If there was any point connected with his personal acceptance of office that wanted explanation, he was ready to give it to any member who might call upon him. But he thought that his right hon. colleagnes had gone as far as it was necessary, or possible for them to go. The right hon. gent. sat down at the conclusion of his speech amidst considerable cheering.

Mr. HUSKISSON explained. He trusted that his peculiar situation would allow of his intrusion upon the house for a few moments. After the declaration of the hon. member opposite (Mr. T. Dumcumb) as to what he had heard of his (Mr. Huskisson's) pledge not to join the opponents of Mr. Canning—those words of his which the hon. member converted into a pledge, and which he could only have heard by some scandalous violation of private confidence,---had been so much talked of and so grossly represented, that he would state in direct terms what it was they really were. He had never uttered any thing like the words that were imputed to him---"that he would never again take office with those persons who had persecuted Mr. Canning to the death"---to the death, or to destruction, for it mattered little what the precise force of expression was thus sought to be put into his mouth. What he had said was this,---when he returned to England in August, he had used the expression---"that his wounds were too green, too fresh, to admit of his serving in the same Ministry with those persons, who had deserted the service of their country when the ministry of his friends, Mr. Canning, had been formed." He complained scarcely less of the violation of private confidence which would have betrayed his real words, then of their conversion into the monstrous calumny which he had now refuted; but there was a difference, and a wide one, between his speaking of his feelings while his wounds were green, and fresh, and a declaration of hostility, which was to bind his conduct to eternity. The right hon. gentleman went on to justify himself against want of confidence imputed to him by the hon. member for Knaresbough (Mr. Tierney.) If there had been any design or any cabal, to him it was entirely unknown. So late as the 26th of December, he had still the firmest intention of remaining in the councils of the country. Of this he could not give a stronger proof than by stating, that after that time two persons of high eminence, politically opposed to him, had intimated plainly that the embarrassments of the Government were so evident that some measures ought to be taken, and that they were disposed to address the King upon the subject. To this communication he had answered, that the point was one upon which he could give no opinion; but that, whatever resolution they might take, he thought they ought decidedly to state it first to Lord Goderich. It was in consequence of this occurrence that Lord Goderich had waited on His Majesty on the 8th of January; and at that time he (Mr. Huskisson) had absolutely not been aware whether he went to submit his grievances to the King, or to propose some plain by which those grievances might be remedied.

Mr. BROUGHAM said that at so late an hour he should not be suspected of intending to trespass long upon the patience of the house; and, indeed, the subject in debate was one upon which an immence deal of what was needless had already been said, and upon which it might have been sufficient, by taking up the question at the right point, to say very little. The right hon. gentleman, late Chancellor of the Exchequer—he was still in office, but had changed the nature of his pursuits—had explained to the house every thing but the short facts which it was desired to have explained. Upon the few material points which had been suggested by the noble lord (Lord Normanby) in the beginning of the evening,—there had been a very abundant discussion upon most other topics, but upon those the country would be nearly as much in the dark as ever. As the story stood, it affirmed the moral of the well-known and excellent Chancellor Oxenstern, on the very small quantity of wit with which the world could be governed. The whole of the late ministry appeared to have been in a doubt for some time, whether it was the ministry all, or whether office belonged to some other party, and was vested in some other place. Two members of the Cabinet were walking about the world in considerable uncertainity if they belonged to the Cabinet or not. The head of the Government was chiefly distinguished by moving about always with the resignation of two of his chief officers in his pockets; and for an apparent alarm, when they left him, as to what he should ever do to provide himself with new ones. Then the letter of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Herries) made a considerable figure in the scene; it answered all questions, and referred to in all emergencies. The noble lord at the head of Administration was terrified lest he should lose his Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the right hon. gentleman was inexorable, and constantly referred to his letter of the 22d of December. "But pray do not resign," said the noble lord at the head of affairs. "My letter of the 22d of December," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "But I am agitated beyond measure," said his lordship. The Chancelior continued, "My letter of the 22d of December." The noble lord pleaded almost in tears; but still the stony-hearted Chancellor pointed to his letter of the 22d December. In short, not a word could be got out of the right hon. gentleman by any appeals but astern reference to the letter of the 22d December! Then the quarrel between the two right hon. gentlemen on the other side (Mr. Herries and Mr. Huskisson) was of the most extraordinary description. It was endless., hopeless; walls of brass were raised to divide the contending parties for ever. To communicate with each other, was impossible. Thau both parties communicated to a third person; but still, each with a caution, that what pe sasd was on no account to be repeated to the other. Every possible course resorted to, to avoid the possibility of a reasonable explanation, which would have put an end to the difficulty altogether. This was the state of things in the House of Commons it was scarcely more intelligible. The right hon. gentleman(Mr. Herries) spoke of his anxiety to make up the government; the proceedings taken to that end were the most eccentrick he (Mr. Brocgham) thought that it would be possible to conceive. For Lord Goderich, he could bear witness to the conduct of that noble lord while he was in the House of Commons; and he had no hesitation in declaring that the country was indebted to him for his services there. The honourable feeling and amiable disposition of the noble lord, too was admitted, and the theme of commendation by all who knew him; and he (the hon. and learned gentleman) did feel a good deal surprised at the tone of scarcasm in which the right hon. late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech, had treated the noble lord. For himself, he was not surprised that the noble lord had been distracted surrounded as he was with such elements of discord as the house had seen that night. If any one wonted the history of his distress, the two hon. gentleman on the other side had given a very good account of it. For how could any man alive, unless he was a military man, as well as a politician, have controlled and quelled the tumults of the right hon. gentlemen. Unless he was a soldier, with a provost-martial at his back, how could he reduce them to any show of order? The only chance for a civilian would have been to have carried them both to Bow-street, and had them sworn to keep the peace, before he swore them in members of the cabinet. All which were measures of discipline too strict for the mild and amiable character of Lord Goderich to resort to. The facts, however, of the right hon. gent. the late Chancellor of the Exchequer in this address to the house, were peculiarly worthy of attention. The right hon. scoffed at the thought of his having broken up the late members. He said that it was a joke, a farce, a hollow pretext, and 20 other things beside, to accuse him of having broken up the Government. The dissolution was caused by some other cause—by secret acts, a design, an intrigue, a cabal, to dissolve the Administration.

Mr. HERRIES said, that the hon. and learned gentleman was in error. He had used no such terms, nor any like them. He had spoken of no cable.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that he himself did not recollect the word "cabal:" it had been recollected for him by an honourable friend on his right hand. But it was a matter of no consequence, the word. It should be called not a cabal, but a simple design, a plan, any thing that the right hon. gent. thought fit. That such a plan, or design, however did form part of the right hon. gentleman's arguments was beyond denial; and the right hon. gentleman had put the fact in the strongest way. He said, "I know it." The house would not forget those words from the loud cheers by which they had been followed. The high Tory party, who supported the right hon. gentleman because they knew that he would go any lengths to serve them, consistent with his duty; as soon as they heard the word, "I know it" uttered a cheer which rent the house, upon which the right hon. gentleman had repeated the powerful words, with an appeal to the table, as could be testified by those honourable members near him. Now as a constitutional lawyer, he (Mr. Brougham) would offer an opinion to the house. He entirely agreed with the honourable member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney), that if any person being of the privy council, conceived a design to put an end to the King's Government. If any party (also of the privy counsel) knew of that design, not being himself a sharer in it, and did not disclose it to the King, that person's secrecy was an impeachable offence. Now let the house mark, no sooner did the right honourable the late Chancellor of the Exchequer hear this opinion of the hon. member for Knaresborough, than he straightway began to explain that he said, that he did not mean to say that he knew the thing, but only that he must have kaown it. Presently it came to that he had reason to conclude, to infer, to think, and so forth. The right hon. gentlemen also in his extreme modesty found a cause why he could not have dissolved the Government. It was impossible that so insignificant a person as he was in the cabinet could have accomplished such an act. Now the right hon. gen. in this point certainly did himself injustice: it was impossible that a gentleman, who had been near breaking up a government in August. and absolutely did break up one in January, could be properly called insignificant. The learned gentleman then proceeded to examine the letters of Lord Goderich and Mr. Herries, and contended that from those letters it appeared that at the time when that right hon. gentleman complained of having been overlooked and neglected in the appointment of Lord Althorp, he must have known that that appointment was not finally decided upon. It had been talked of, and with the approbation of Lord Goderich. The letter of Lord Goderich distinctly stated, not that he was not a party to the mention of the appointment, but that it was not final. Early in December, the right hon. gent. was acquainted with the fact that nothing finally was concluded. He was informed of what was done, and made no objection; and yet three weeks afterwards he talked of having arrangements made behind his back, and of the caballing, planing, appointing, determining, and finally arranging a matter which he should have been, but was not, officially consulted. But another ray of light broke in upon them in this matter. That was the letter of Lord Goderich, in January. That letter, which went into a detail so long that it might be called prolix, clearly showed, that the right honourable gentleman was mistaken. It admonished him on the subject of his mistake, and advised him to reconsider his offer of resignation. After all those repeated communications, the right hon. gentleman imagines and complains that it was intended to thwart him in his office. What object could the right hon. the member for Liverpool, or the member for Knaresborough, have in thwarting him? They both denied it, and both declared, that from the time of his appointment they had uniformly behaved towards him with the greatest kindness. What then would be meant by the complaint of being thwarted? The house had on this occasion been let a little into the secret of the manner in which some of the business in that house was arranged. It appeared that one member of the cabinet pulled out from his pocket a list of some 70 names, from which the committee was to be selected. Many hon. members imagined in their simplicity that the house elected committees of this kind, but no such thing. From the secrets which had slipped out, it seemed, that though they were permitted to go through the form of those things, they were spared the trouble of the selection. One member, pulling out his list, said, "have you any objection to this, or this man?" and the other replied by asking whether there was any objection to another. And they even not only saved the house the troble of electing the committee, but even the committee was not allowed to elect its chairman. Some intelligent member of the cabinet not only anticipated the names of the men whom the house were to choose as the committee, but also the name of the individual whom that committee were to select as their chairman; and he had never found that those anticipations were not accurate. (Hear, hear,) The right hon. gentleman had stated, that he was too insignificant to blow up or destroy the Government, and the iuference, he would have the house to draw was, that distruction of that ministry was preconcerted. Now; let the house consider what were the objections of the right hon. gentleman to Lord Althorp—that he was a party man. Why the reverse of that was the cause why he had been named in the first instance. He had never been recognized as a party man. He was at the head of a set of gentleman who acted quite independently, without reference to the views of any party. But it appeared that Lord Althorp stood committed on the bullion, and giving a strong opinion respecting the sinking fund. Were the committe, he begged to ask, to be precluded from making any inquiries respect the question of bullion! Were they not to inquire into the expenditure, into the rise of salaries, in consequence of the depreciation of the currency, to the increase of taxes, as the result of the same cause? If they were not, they need not send to Dowing-street for the appointment of a committee, they could appoint one themselves, and it would not be difficult to get those who would move and second a motion for such a committee. When he said this, he begged to be understood as not meaning to quarrel with the committee. It was as fair a committe as he could desire by one third fairer than any finance committee he had before seen. He augured well from its formation, and he had no doub that it would inquire into the rise of salaries, into the increase of taxes, and into the bullion question. That question was at the root of all these, the sinking fund was only parcel. Yet the late Cancellor of the Exchequer, because he considered Lord Althorp as committed on the bullion question, was prepared rather to resign on the 21st of December, than consent to that appointment. (Hear, hear,) Yet on on that very day on which he (Mr. Brougham) was speaking, the right hon. gent., had not object to the appointment of Sir H. Parnell, a gentleman for whom he (Mr. Brougham) had the highest respect, but it should be recollected that honourable baronet was not only committed on the bullion, but had written a book upon it. He had spoken on the subject an hundred times and always with effect. He had moved finance resolutions over and over again; in which the sinking fund was mentioned; he was a political economist, at the head of a set of political economists, and was even a member of the political economists' club (a laugh); and yet with all these qualities, so objectionable in the eyes of the right hon. gentleman the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, he made no sort of objection whatever to his appointment, though rather than consent to the nomination of Lord Althorp with only one of those objectionable qualities, he was prepared on the 21st of December to resign his situation. (Hear, hears) could not consent to this appointment, as it derogated from his dignity;—about that dignity he was quite he was quite solucitous, so as to be angry with Lord Goderich's administration, and yet at a nod or a beck from the Duke of Wellington he became mild as a lamb. (Hear, and laughter.) The moment the fieldmarshal gave the word of command, he was all obedience and gave up without a murmur his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, resigned the golden gown, in which he (Mr. Brougham) had seen him sworn into office in the Court of Exchequar, and retired to the less dignified, the less responsible, and certainly the less lucrative office of Master of His Majesty's Mint. (Hear, hear.) The learned gentleman then went on to say, that they now sat till two o'clock in the morning, and the noble lord who began the discussion was not much the better informed on the subject from any real informed on the subject of the late ministry. He had heard many statements and much anecdote some of a more serious character, but there still remained behind something untold which would have explained the matter at once. Would it not have been better to say at once, you wish for information as to the cause of the late break up, but I will not tell you when you ask me. For his own

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

SECOND SUPPEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12TH 1828.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

part, however much he might think that others had acquitted themselves in this explanation, he must confess that the statement of the right honourable gentleman gave him no satisfaction; it still left some doubts on his mind; the shifting of his ground, first assenting, or at least not objecting, to the appointment of Lord Althorp, afterwards protesting against it, and them attributing the dissolution of the ministry to a preconcerted plan on the part of others. As to the statement of the right hon. gent. (Mr. Peel), he was surprised that he should have found it necessary to occupy the time of the house, making a defence, where there was no charge, It was true he obtained a triumph, if that could be called a triumph, where there was no antagonist. (Hear, hear.) It reminded him of a person who went in to a court of justice, and having got himself into the dock, and seeing a jury in the box, demanded to be put upon his trial, but on being informed that he could not be tried, as there was no charge against him, left the dock boasting of his triumphant acquittal. (Laughter) The right hon. gent. boasted of the consistency of his couduct in resiguing office in April last, and re-entering it at present. That, however, was not the question. Why had not some of his right hon. friends near him imitated that conduct, and declined office for a similar reason, that the person at the head of Government possessed to much influence agains' a question which they held to be so important to the country? As to the lengthened statement of the right hon. gentleman to prove that he had not a guarantee it was wholly unnecessary. Did any man much belive that he could have meant that he got that guarantee which was understood in the legal sense of the word? A guarantee should be written, and on a stamp. By the statute of frauds, for preventing corrupt practices, no guarantee could be legal, unless it was in writing. Now he would ask, was it necessary for the right hon gentleman to show that he had not a guarantee of that description? Beyond that, then, the statement of the right hon. gentleman did not go on the subject of pledges or guarantees. Still, however, that statement was the most important they had heard that night, There were two sorts of pledges—one direct and avowed, and the other substantial. A pledge might be given, conversations, explanations, and understanding. If a man spoke to an audience of having had conversations explanations, and understandings, with another on a particular subject, would they not apply those conversatious, explanations, and understandngs to that subject, just as much as if he said it were written? Would the million in Ireland understand these conversations, &c., to apply to the policy of the measures of one or other of the parties with whom they were had; Would it not be said that explanation was the result of conversation. that understanding was the result of that, and that the result of that understanding in the case before the house was the acceptance of office by the right hon. gentleman? He (Mr. Brougham) did not care for a guarantee or pledge in the strict acceptation of the terms. For instance. the right hon. gentleman might say, "I am opposed to the Holy Alliance and its debase in compact," knowing at the same time that the noble individual whom he addressed had a leaning to that policy; a conversation took place, explanation followed, and an understanding was the result. Would it be said that the right honourable gentleman had taken office because there was no understanding on the subject, or if there was an understanding would not such understanding stand in the place of what were termed guarantees? But it was said that the guarantees were understood to be implied in the presence in the same cabinet of the hon. the Secretary for Ireland, a right hon. gent. not in the house (Sir C. Grant), and the noble lord (Palmerston). Were these the guarantees? He was afraid the public would not so consider them. Let the house look to the situation of Ireland, and ask whether it had not been changed ever since the right hon. gent. left that country? The learned gent. here alluded to the late conviction and sentence of 18 months' imprisonment against Mr. Eneas Macdonnell, in Dublin. for a libel on Mr. Archdeacon French. and after remarking that it was much more severe than the punishment of many atrocious libels against some of the highest personages in this country, asked, could any man doubt that the judges who sentenced Mr. Macdonnell considered not that they had the author of a libel on Mr. French before them, but the active and zealous and persevering agent of that hated body the Catholic Association. (Hear, hear.) Then it was said, that the right hon. gent. had a guarantee for the foreign policy of the country in the person of Lord Dudley. But who sat on the same bench with him as member of the same cabinet?—A young nobleman, who certainly possessed hereditary claims to great sagacity, and yet somehow had not yet succeeded in establishing himself in the possession. (Laughter.) That young nobleman had stated that he had never been opposed to the foreign policy of Mr. Canning, yet he could not disguise the fact, that he had always been of opinion, and in that his opinion remained unchanged that Mr Canning was a cordant materials of which the guarantees for the policy of the administration of Mr. Canning were made up. As to the guarantee for free trade in the person of a right hon. gentleman not then in Parliament (Mr. C. Grant), the house, without in any way detracting from that gentleman's merit, would know what value to set upon it, when they recollected the events of last summer, and saw in them an efficient counter guarantee in the policy of the Duke of Willington. (Hear, hear.) One subject more he would advert to, which had not been noticed in the discussion. He meant the dilemma between which the right honourable gentlemen, the late under Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. Wilmot Horton.) whose talents all who heard him admired, had placed some members of the present who had belonged to the late ministry. Either, the members who resigned when Mr. Canning became Prime Minister did so from presonal hatred to him or from opposition to his principles. If they went out from the former feeling, it showed a disposition at once weak and contemptible, and such as should ever prevent any friend of Mr. Canning's from joining with them. If from hostility to Mr. Canning's principles, how could those who effected to be guided by those principles, take office under men who had thus publicly opposed them? (Hear, hear.) This was an argument to which he had heard no answer, and he believed it would be very difficult to give a good one. Upon the subject of the construction of this new administration there would still be much to say, as well as with reference to the treatment experienced by that lamented person to whom allusion had so frequently been made. He wished with delicacy to abstain from touching further upon this part of the consideration, He was not now about to bring a charge against any man, nor indeed to find fault with any person's conduct, Those to whom he referred must have feelings by which they were swayed, and to the operation of those feelings, of which they ought to be the best judges, he left them. When he made this allusion to one class of the members of the late Government, there was another class, from which, he was proud to say, he could not withhold his most cordial and highest admiration for the manly display of generous and dignified feeeling which had chacracterized them for their uniform consistency,—unawed by power or deterred by the weak and childish effeminacy of abstaining from the manifestation of feelings which, when true, always do honour to human nature,—in coming forward feelingly and gallantly to rescue the memory of their departed friend from the unsafe keeping of some of his surviving colleagues. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, seeing the manner in which this Government had been abolished, and afterwards so re-constructed, to the exclusion, of some men with whom the parties had professed to act well in office, and the adoption of others with whom they had not had the same degree of cordiality, the excluded being those in whom the public were, he believed, disposed to place implicit confidence for honesty and integrity—for his part, he confessed he could not anticipate much from the which had recently taken place. With respect to those who no longer formed a part of the administration of the country, he might now and then have thought of some of them, that they had failed a little in the exhibition of that promptitude and firmness which ought and did belong to persons of their reputation and character. As this had, he knew, been more especially said of Lord Lansdowne, of whom it had been insinuated that he had not put himself sufficiently forward, so as that he might have prevented all this mischief by acting in resistance to these machinations With the vigour and firmness which became him, he wished to say, that the vindication of Lord Lansdowne's conduct did not belong to him, while that noble lord himself was so much better capable of sustaining it; but he would nevertheless crave permission to say, that no charge was more unfair than that which would atttack this dergee of responsibility to one who was placed in so delicate and perplexing a situation; that such a man, with boundless fortune, great and commanding talents, equanimity and magnanimity of temper, the highest virtue, the most extensive popularity, should be placed in the altered government—not first, but something like second, and at times, hardly that—was, indeed, a perplexing and harassing position; it was one of too equivocal, too doubtful, too uncertain a character, enable him to put forward,—indeed, it rendered impossible his putting forwrad, that manly vigour and sound experience of character which he (Mr. Brougham) knew that noble lord eminently to possess, from a more than 30 years' intimate knowledge of the high and commanding qualities which he knew naturally and habitually to belong to his character. (Hear, hear.) For his noble friend to be charged by his worst and lest scrupulous enemies, at this which he might call an advanced period of his public life, with only wanting the forwardness of part intermeddling and interference, was a fortunate description of his nature. For a man, possessing as Lord Lansdowne did such enviable, but not unenvied fame and popularity, to be only charged at this time, and by such men, with this becoming degree of forbearance, was indeed a gratifying and consolatory reflection. It was to say of him this, and it was no small praise, that as in his early years his character had been tempered with the discretion and foresight with other men could only derive from riper years. so in his maturer and more advanced age, he united the experience of his more confirmed character, with the inobtrusive modesty which is the graceful attribute of youth. (Cries of hear.)

The report of the committee of supply was then ordered to be received, the other orders of the day disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past two o'clock this morning.

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EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, for the Season 1827—28, with their MANAGING OWNERS, PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, SURGEONS, PURSERS, Time of coming afloat, &c

Voyage	Ships' Names.	Consignments.	Tonnage	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	To be afloat.	To sail from Gravesend.	
6	Dunira	Bombay and China.	1325	Genrge Palmer, Esq.	Montgomerie Hamilton.	John Shut	James Rickett	Richard Buckle	John Keith Jolly	Francis Burlin	John Giles	1827 19 Nov.	1827 3 Dec.	1828 8 Jan.
2	Edinburgh		1325	Henry Bonham, Esq.	Henry Bax	Thomas Buttanshaw.	David Marshall	George Waller	Alfred Tomlins	Robert Harvey	William J. Shepherd			
8	General Harris'	St. Helena, Bengal, and China.	1283	James Sims, Esq.	Joseph Stanton	Geo. M. Braithwaite.	Henry Burn	James M. Baird	Thomas N. Were	John Millard	John H. Lanyon			
6	Thomas Coutts	Bengal and China.	1334	S. Marjoribanks, Esq.	Alexander Chrystie	William Drayner	Jonn G. Elphinsone	Divie Robertson	Robert Saunders	James Beveridge	William Maltman	3 Dec.	18 Dec.	23 Jan.
4	Sir David Scott		1342	Joseph Hare, Esq.	John Orr Mac Taggart.	William Ticehurst	David James Wart	John Rose		David Scott	Thomas A. Gibb			
9	Marquis of Huntly	Bengal and China.	1279	John MacTaggart, Esq.	John S. H. Fraser	Thomas Leach	Robert Tabor				William M. Harper	18 Dec.	1828 1 Jan.	6 Feb.
4	Berwickshire		1332	S. Marjoribanks, Esq.	Frederick Madan	H. Leigh Thomas	Thomas Shepherd	John W. Edmunds	Hew D. Dalrymple	Thomas Davidson	Joseph William Rose.			
1	Reliance		1325	John F. Timins, Esq.	Charles S. Timins	Edward Jacob	Charles W. Loveridge	Samuel Hyde	Charles Udale	James Grant	William S. Spawforth			
4	Duchess of Atholl	Bombay and China.	1330	William E. Ferrers Esq.	Edward M. Daniel	Thomas J. Dyer	Thomas Sandys	James Thomas Elliott	Charles M. Welstead	Richard H. Cox	William Dickinson			
2	Abercrombie Robinson		1330	Henry Bonham, Esq.	John Innes	James S. Biles.	George Frampton	Henry Shepherd	Walker Pitcairn	William Hitchcock	William Dallas			
7	Earl of Balcarras	Bengal and China.	1417	(Company's Ship)	Bryan Broughton.	Rees Thomas	John P. Griffiths	Boulter J. Bell	Edward Du Puis	Henry Arnot	William Ainslie	1828		
2	George the Fourth		1329	(Company's Ship)	Thomas W. Barrow	William Pulham	Alfred Broadhurst	William Pigott	Henry Smith	Edward Turner	John W. Graham	1 Jan.	16 Jan.	21 Feb.
8	Marquis Camden	St. Helena, Bombay, and China.	1261	William C. Drysdale, Esq.	Thomas Larkins.	William Haylett	John Fenn	Henry J. Wolfe	John Willie	Thomas Cron	Thomas Collingwood			
4	Macqueen	Madras and China.	1333	John Campbell, Esq.	James Walker		Farquhar Mac Queen	John Pitcairn	Owen Mac Donald	Alexander Macrae	James Walkinshaw			
4	William Fairlie		1348	Joseph Hare, Esq.	Thomas Blair	George Dewdney	Thomas W. Marriott	Rob. M. Burroughes	Henry Thorn	George Comb	Peter Milne	16 Jan.	31 Jan.	7 Mar.
2	Lord Lowther		1332	Henry Blanshard, Esq.	Charles Steward	Nicholas de St. Croix.	Benjamin Bailey	Horatio W. W. Parker	Macauley	Robert Martin	Charles Compton			
8	Castle Huntly	China.	1311	J. H. Gledstanes, Esq.	Henry A. Drummond	George C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	James Dalrymple		John Campbell	John Main			
6	Canning		1326	(Company's Ship)	Philip Eaylis	Thomas B. Penfold	Frederic G. Moore	George Creighton	J. G. Foster Pigott	Francis Kiernan	Henry Beveridge	1 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Apr.
6	London		1332	(Company's Ship)	Timothy Smith	Ambrose Rivers	W. K. Packman	Oliver K. Richardson	Alex. Cruikshank	David Forest	Robert Dudgeon			
6	Orwell		1335	Mathew Isacke, Esq.	William E. Farrer	James Wilson	Robert M. Isacke	John R. Pidding	Charles Jones	William Bremner	William Mac Killigan			
9	Prince Regent		958	Henry Bonham, Esq.	Henry Hosmer	Robert H. Treherne	Henry Harris	George M. Abbott	Francis Shaw	Robert Greig	Alexander Crowe			
9	Rose		1024	Thomas Milroy, Esq.	Thomas Marquis					Alexander Stirling	John Milroy			
8	Marchioness of Ely		955	Octavius Wigram, Esq.	Charles E. Mangles	William F. Hopkins		Mungo Murray	Edward Voss	William Scott	Honey Millett			
9	Asia		958	Henry Bonham, Esq.	Thomas F. Balderston	Henry M. Sterndale	John Miller	John Copling	George Abbott	Robert Renwick	William D. Irwin			